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Age of Petitions and Memorials 1800-1900

Pages 1 to 193 (Part I)

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SUBJECT

Pages. no 1 — 193.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS AND CONSULTATIONS RETAINED FILE NO.

Extracts from G.Os and Consultations relating to:-

Age of Petitions and Memorials (1800 - 1900)

Proceedings of Madras Government (Public Department) 1889, Volume II (July to December, Page 23). G.O.No.984, dated 3rd December 1889.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Public Department

READ--the following paper:-

From the Government of India, Home Department, dated 30th October, 1889, No. 635.

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ORDER-- dated 3rd December 1889, No.984, Public.

The following notification will be published in the Fort St. George Gazette:-

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N O T I F I C A T I O N

His Excellency the Governor in Council having been requested by the Government of India to submit the names of three qualified candidates for appointment to the Statutory Civil Service in the Madras Presidency, one of whom will be selected by His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, has resolved to base his recommendations on the results of an examination. The examination, which will be competitive, will be restricted to 25 selected candidates, each of whom must be under 25 years of age on the 1st April 1890, and must have graduated in Arts in the Madras University in either the first or the second class, under the old system, prior to 1886-87, or have taken a first class in either the Language or Optional Branch at examinations since

held under present rules, or have proceeded to the M.A. Degree. Candidates who fulfil these conditions and who are desirous to compete, are requested to send in their names, with evidence of age and qualifications and information as to their place of birth caste and family and means, to the Chief Secretary to Government not later than the 15th January next. Applications submitted after this date will not be received. Candidates must be prepared to present themselves for examination by a Medical Board, which will assemble on a date to be hereafter fixed between the 15th and 22nd January. It will be an instruction to this Board to reject all candidates not possessed of an exceptionally good physical organization and not especially fitted for the active duties of a Revenue Officer. The twenty-five candidates who will be invited to compete will then be selected from those who have passed the Medical examination, subject to the production of satisfactory certificates of character and conduct, and they will be duly informed of the nature and date of the examination. The names of the three who obtain the highest number of marks at the examination will be submitted to His Excellency the Governor-General in Council in order of merit.

2. The Director of Public Instruction is requested to submit proposals in regard to the competitive examination above referred to.

/True Extract/

J.F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To the Director of Public Instruction
Gazette.

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STATUTORY CIVIL SERVICE.

Ordering publication of a notification in the Fort Saint George Gazette regarding the competition examination to be passed by candidates for the--, and requesting the Director of Public Instruction to submit proposals in regard to the same.

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Proceedings of Madras Government (Public Department) 1889, Volume II, July to December. G.O. No. 1001, dated 6th December 1889. Page. 29.

G O V E R N M E N T   O F   M A D R A S.

Public Department.

CIVIL SERVICE.

Republishing in the Fort St. George and District Gazettes Government of India notification Stating that at and after the examination to be held in 1892 for the selection of candidates for the--of India, their age should not be less than 21 and more than 23 on the 1st April preceding the date of examination.

***

READ--the following paper:-

Notification of the Government of India, Home Department (Public), dated Calcutta, 22nd November 1889, No. 2183.

***

Under instructions from the Secretary of State, it is hereby notified for general information that at and after the examination to be held in the year 1892 for the selection of candidates for the Civil Service of India, no candidate will be admitted to the examination whose age was less than 21 and more than 23 on the 1st April preceding the date of examination.

(Signed) C.J.LYALL,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

* * *

No. 35--2184.

Copy forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations for information.

/By Order/

-9-

(Signed) J.P. HEWETT,
Under Secretary to the Government of India.

To the Government of Madras.

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ORDER--dated 6th December 1889, No. 1001, Public.

The Notification will be republished in the Fort St. George and District Gazettes.

/True Extract/

J.F. Price,
Chief Secretary.

To all Collectors of Districts.
" the Revenue Department.
" the Director of Public Instruction.

Gazette.

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Proceedings of Madras Government (Public Department) 1889, Volume II, July to December, G.O. No. 1033, dated 18th December 1889, Page 45.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

Public Department.

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Connection of Secretariat Officer with the Press.

Communicating to Departments of the Secretariat Government of India letter forwarding copy of office memorandum explaining the intention of the orders contained in the resolution quoted on the subject of the--.

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READ--the following paper:-

From J.P. HEWETT, Esq., Under Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department (Public), to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, dated Calcutta, the 4th December 1889, No. 38-2291.

In continuation of Home Department Circular letter, No. 1578-1587, dated the 31st August last, I am directed to forward, for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council, the accompanying copy* of an office memorandum explaining the intention of the orders contained in the Resolution of that date on the subject of the connection of Government officers with the Press.

*No.2145-2150, dated 21st November 1889.

* * *

ENCLOSURE.

Office Memorandum from the Government of India, Home Department

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(Public), dated Calcutta, the 21st November 1889, Nos. 2145-50.

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With reference to Home Department Resolution@ No. 1569-1575, dated the 31st August 1889, the undersigned is directed to explain that the intention of the orders contained in that Resolution is that any clerk who was a correspondent of a newspaper before that date should be required to obtain the permission in writing of the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department, to continue to correspond for that or any other newspaper.

@ Communicated with this Department memorandum, No.1588-1593.

(Signed) J.P. HEWETT,
Under Secretary to the Government of Ind[ia]

To all Departments of the Government of India.

* * * * * * * * *

ORDER--dated 18th December 1889, No. 1033, Public.

Communicated, for information and guidance, to Departments of the Secretariat, with reference to G.O., No. 821, dated 17th October, 1889. All applications to the Local Government for the requisite permission will be dealt with in the Public Department.

/True Extract/

J.F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To the Departments of the Secretariat.

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Public Department, G.O. No. 180, dated 6th March 1890, (Mis.)

Abstract.

Recording Letter from the Government of India ruling that Newspaper Prosecutions by Local Governments may be undertaken without reference to the Government of India.

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(Confidential)

No. 212.

From

A.P. MACDONNELL, Esq., C.S.I.

Secretary to the Government of India.

To

The Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.

Calcutta,
the 31st January, 1890.

SIR,

In the confidential circular letter No. 108, dated 8th January 1874, issued by this Department, the Governor General in Council announced his desire that the question of prosecuting any newspaper under the provisions of section 124A, Indian Penal Code, should be dealt with as a matter of Imperial policy, and that in case a Local Government or Administration considered that any newspaper should be prosecuted for exciting disaffection, the circumstances and grounds of action should be communicated to the Government of India before any proceedings were taken in Court. The Governor General in Council has recently had under his consideration the question of removing this restriction on the discretion of Local Governments and Administrations. It no longer appears desirable to His Excellency in Council to make any distinction between the discretion vested

in Local Governments and Administrations in the case of offences against the Press, and that which they exercise in respect of other crimes punishable under the general law. Moreover, there is reason to think that, if any good is to result from a State prosecution against the Press, it is essential that the action taken should be prompt and vigorous, and it is possible that, on this account, the restriction of the powers of the Local Governments and Administrations in the matter may have contributed to discourage them from instituting prosecutions under the section. His Excellency in Council has therefore determined to restore to Local Governments and Administrations the liberty of action which is given them by the law. It is hardly necessary to say that, in arriving at this decision, His Excellency in Council has not been actuated by any wish that prosecutions against the Press should be instituted without strong necessity. The considerations stated in the letter of 8th January 1874 have quite as much force now as they had then, but the Governor General in Council considers that it may be left to Local Governments and Administrations to weigh in each instance the advantages and disadvantages of embarking on a prosecution, and he has the fullest confidence that they will abstain from prosecuting except when the offending journal has intentionally adopted a seditious or criminal attitude and tone. The only conditions which the Governor General in Council considers it necessary to impose are that, before instituting any such proceedings, the Local Government or Administration will consult its usual legal advisers, that no charge of the kind should be laid contrary to their advice, without a previous reference to the Government of India, and that the fact of a prosecution having been sanctioned should be in every case notified to the Government of India at the earliest possible opportunity.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd) A.P. MACDONNELL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

* * * * * * * * * *

Proceedings of the Madras Government (Public Department) 1890, March

G.O. No. 180, dated 6th March 1890.

Newspapers--Government in relation with--(Confidential).
G.O. No. 197, dated 13th March 1890.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Proceedings of the Madras Government. For the Month of April 1 8 9 0.

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Political Movements and Government Servants.

Communicating letter from the Government of India laying down certain rules regarding the attitude which Government Servants should maintain towards political or quasi-political movements.

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READ--the following paper:-

From XXXX C.J. LYALL, Esq., C.I.E., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department (Public), to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, dated Calcutta, the 18th March 1890, No.11-679.

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I am directed to say that the Governor-General in Council has had under consideration the attitude which should be maintained by officers in the service of Government towards political or quasi-political movements with which they may be brought in contact. Servants of Government have not the same liberty of action as private individuals, and are bound to hold themselves aloof from many movements which are perfectly legitimate in themselves and which private persons are free to promote. Their participation in such movements is open to objection, because their connection with them is likely to create, and even

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to be appealed to for the purpose of creating, a false impression in the minds of ignorant persons that such movements have the countenance of Government, and because their influence with the community at large is liable to be impaired by their identifying themselves with the class by which the movement is promoted.

2. For these reasons, His Excellency in Council desires that the following rules may be observed by all Government servants:-

(a) As a general rule, no officer of Government should attend at a political meeting, where the fact of his presence is likely to be misconstrued or to impair his usefulness as an official.

(b) No officer of Government may take part in the proceedings of a political meeting, or in organising or promoting a political meeting or agitation.

(c) If in any case an officer is in doubt whether any action which he proposes to take would contravene the terms of this order, the matter should be referred to the Head of the Department of District, and, if necessary, to the Local Government or Administration.

" " "

ORDER--dated 11th April 1890, No. 278, Public.

Communicated to the Departments of the Secretariat, and to all Heads of Departments.

/True Extract/

J. GROSE,
Acting Chief Secretary.

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Proceedings of Madras Government (Public Department)1890, June.
G.O. No. 401, dated 4th June 1890.

Public Service Commission--Forwarding to the Government of India the views of the Madras Government on the proposals of the relating to the executive and judicial branches of the Service. --Commission's Report.

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PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

G.O. No. 401, dated 4th June, 1890. Public.

Summary.

Personnel for the public Service form an important part of the machinery of Government. Good personnel requirements can be satisfied only when the recruiting authorities are deep thinking and alert-minded. The Agency for the recruitment of servants the Public Service Commission. The earliest and the first / Public Service Commission came in 1889. The rules framed in 1879 under 33 Vict., Cap. 3, Sec. 6, with the object of regulating the appointment of Natives of India to posts ordinarily reserved for members of the Covenanted Civil Service were, after a short experience of their working, found to be unsatisfactory. The question of amending them came under consideration towards the close of Lord Ripon's administration. The Government of India was of opinion that of the two modes by which Natives of India can be admitted to the civil Service in this country, viz., the competitive examination held under 21 and 22 vict., cap. 106 sec.32, and the rules framed under 33 vict. cap.3, sec.6, the for-mer should be primarily relied on. The proportion of Natives to be admitted under the Statutory system had been fixed in the rules at one-sixth of the whole recruitment for the year. Allowing for Natives passing in the open competition, the Government of India considered, on a scrutiny of the results that 18 per cent might fairly be taken as a proper proportion of the whole recruit-ment to be reserved for Natives.

The Secretary of State for India requested the Government of India to appoint a Commission with power to go into the whole subject independently of the limitations at present imposed by the Act of parliament. The Commission was to contain a proportion of Native members and to be sufficiently representa-

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representative of the different classes and modes of thought in India. The object of the commission was broadly defined to be "to devise a scheme which might reasonably be hoped to possess the necessary elements of finality and to do full justice to the claims of Natives of India to higher employment in the Public Service."

The Commission was composed of members representing many phases of opinion. The subject of discussion were of most important nature and had for many years been debated in the Public Press and in Educated Indian Society. These are the circumstances which led to the appointment of the Commission.

FUNDAMENTAL RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMISSIONS.

The recommendations are grouped as follows: (a) The competetive System (b) The Statutory Servict (c) The Covenanted Service (d) The Uncovenanted (Judicial and Executive) Services; and (e) Special departments.

The Commission States that the Statutory Service has failed to fulfil the expectations, and recommends its abolition. Originally the purpose of the Government of India was to select its Statutory Civilians from among its tried and successful Officers in the Judicial and Executive branches of the Uncovenanted Service. New rules were accordingly framed, the object of which was declared by the Government of India in 1879 to be "not the transfer to the superior ranks of the Civil Administration of a class of Officers whose services have already been secured by Government in the inferior ranks, but to attract to the service of Government young men of good family and social position, possessed of fair abilities and education, to whom the Offices

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opened in the inferior ranks or Uncovenanted Service have not proved a sufficient inducement to come forward for employment". The result of this policy was that men experienced in affairs and tried in the Public Service were passed over, while young men of good family were selected in the hope that they would make up for defective training and education by bringing territorial or political influence to the Support of the Government under the Statute of 1870, the earlier Selections were therefore made more on grounds of political expediency than of administrative advantage. Greater facilities were given to the Local Governments in the matter of Selection. "The persons appointed do not bear favourable comparison in regard to their work as Public Servants with Native Civilians who have entered the Civil Service through the channel of the English competition. In the majority of the cases such persons cannot be said to be superior, while they are in some cases inferior, in education and ability, to the average of those appointed or promoted to the higher ranks of the Uncovenanted Service, and it is doubtful whether any, except a few of them enjoy a higher Social consideration or belong to more influential families." Thus the Statutory system has failed to secure properly qualified Officers for the Public Service.

The objections to the Statutory system have been directed rather against the rules than against the Statute itself. Those who favoured the retention of the Statutory system, desired it to be so alerted as to restrict the selection of Statutory Civilians to men whose merit ability have been actually proved in the higher ranks of the Uncovenanted Services. The Commission, after careful, deliberation, found itself "unable to suggest any amendment either of the Statute or of the rules such as would adequately meet the issues which it has had to consider". They recommend for the abolition of the Statutory Service and to repeal section 6 of 33 vict., Cap. 3 and for the reconstruction of

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services on the basis of Imperial and Provincial Service. The Commission considers that "the terms" Imperial" and "Provincial are well adapted to express the character and scope of the two services and agree to their being, respectively, substituted for "Covenanted" and "Un covenanted".

The Commission in its report recommends the principles on which this reconstruction should be effected. (1) The strength of the Covenanted Service should be reduced by transferring a certain number of appointments to the Provincial Service. (2) The Provincial Service should be locally recruited from Natives and Europeans resident in India who satisfy prescribed conditions; (3) The conditions of pay, leave and retiring annuity of the members of the Provincial Service should be determined on independant grounds and bear no fixed proportion to those of the Imperial Service.

The Commission further States that the two classes of appointments should be gradually amalgamated, and that recruitment should be effected provincially under various methods adapted to local circumstances. Among the appointments to be transferred to the Provincial Service are one-third of the Offices of the District or Civil and Sessions Judge, and one-sixth of the Offices of the Magistrate and Collector of a district, as well as others of both higher and lower rank. To facilitate this measure it is proposed that the transferred appointments in the Regulation Provinces should be excluded from the Schedule of the Statute 24 and 25 Vict., C. 54 and that the Strength of the Covenanted Civil Service should be proportionately reduced.

The Commission points out that the effect of its proposals is to remove about 108 appointments from the list of offices

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reserved by law or by the Secretary of State's Orders to the Covenanted Civil Service. The recruitment of the Civil Service does not materially differ from that produced by the Statutory System. Since 1881 the Government of India has made arrangements for the recruitment of five-sixths of the requirements of the Covenanted Cadre in England and of one-sixth in India. As the Commission does not propose a reduction in the aggregate strength of the Cadre, but a redistribution of Offices between the Covenanted or Imperial and the Provincial Services, it would seem that no reduction in the scale of recruitment for the Imperial Service is necessary.

The Commission recommends that Statutory Civilians should be absorbed into the Provincial Services. The question is not free from difficulty, because the Status of a Statutory Officer is superior to that of an Officer in the Uncovenanted Judicial and Revenue Service, and any measure of amalgamation, if not carefully qualified, might be regarded as an infringement of just expectations.

The Commission suggests that, in giving effect to its proposals regarding the higher appointments excluded from the Schedule of 1861, regard should be had to the claims of Officers appointed before 1870, but not to the claims of Officers subsequently appointed.

It proposes that the schedule to 24 and 26 Vict., Cap. 54 should be liable to change without further parliamentary legislation, and to confer upon the Government in India a wider power of direct appointments to Officers included in the Schedule With regard to these points it was considered that the adoption of Commission's proposals or either of them would seriously diminish

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the value of the Parliamentary guarantee.

The next portion of the Commission's proposals is concerned with the open competitive examination held in England. The Secretary of State observed that the Chief points for enquiry were (1) whether the competitive examination for Native candidates should be held in India as well as in England; (2) Whether, if the existing system which permits Natives to compete in England be substantially maintained, there should be any change in the limit of age for Native candidates or in the character of their examination and (3) whether it was desirable, as suggested by the Government of Bengal, that the number of Native probationers to be selected by competitive examination in London should be first fixed, and the Native candidates afterwards selected by an examination separate from that for Europeans, and s pecially adapted as regards limits of age and otherwise to the conditions of Native India. With reference to the first of these important questions, the Commission decides that it is inexpedient to hold an examination in India for the Covenanted Civil Service simultaneously with the examination in London. It recognises that, as the Covenanted Civil Service represents the only permanent English Official element in India, the importance of recruiting that service with reference to the maintenance of English principles and methods of Government cannot be overrated. Having regard to the general considerations set forth with great force in paragraph 60 of the report, the commission concludes that recruitment in India for the Civil Service is undesirable. 'The true principle on which the Commission has very strongly insisted is that the conditions of the open competitive examination should be framed with the object of securing candidates trained in the highest and best form of English education. If under such conditions Native candidates succeed, they will then, as Lord Macaulay said, enter the service in the best and most honorable way".

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The establishment of simultaneous competitive examinations in India and in England would sacrifice the principles.

The Government of India opposed any change in the conditions of the examination which would differentiate Native from English competitors at the examination held in London. A separate examination in London for Natives of India should not be held. After a full consideration of the evidence given upon the subject, the Government of India are of opinion that, while the existing scale of marks in regard to Sanskrit and Arabic fairly represents the educational value of these languages as compared with other subjects which it is open to candidates to select, and should therefore remain unaltered, the examination in these two subjects should be materially increased in strictness and the standard of knowledge in regard to them raised. The Government of India consider it to be conclusively proved that, as the examination is now conducted, it is far easier for a candidate to obtain high marks in Sanskrit or Arabic than in either Latin or Greek, and that, even as regards English candidates _inter se_, the present arrangements, in regard to Oriental classics are calculated to give an advantage in favour of the less deserving.

As regards the question of the age at which candidates should compete, the Government of India are strongly of opinion, that, like the other conditions of the open competitive examination in London, it must be determined mainly with the object of securing candidates trained in the highest and best form of English Education. Under the existing rules, the age-limits for the examination is from 17 - 19 years. During Lord Northbrook's administration the age limit was 17 - 21 years. From the year 1878, the Secretary of State lowered the age limit to 17 - 19 years. The Government of India recommended that age limit should be raised from 19 to 23 years for the following

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reasons. The Covenanted Civil Service is so strictly limited and reduced in numbers that very wide powers are necessarily entrusted to Officers shortly after their arrival in the country, and the increasing complexity of the administration demands greater maturity of judgment and more thorough education on the part of our Officers.

The Commission has unanimously and strongly made the same recommendation as regards Native candidates and its recommendation is supported by evidence of unquestionable authority. The Secretary of State in his despatch to the Governor-General in India says that "the age limits will be raised, the maximum limit to 23 and the minimum limit to 21. The age of the candidate will be taken as it stands on the first day of the month in which the competitive examination commences and the successful candidates will be required to arrive in India before the 31st December of the year following that in which examination takes place. These are the commissions proposals in connection with the covenanted and S tatutory Services.

RECOMMENDATIONS IN CONNECTION WITH THE PROVINCIAL SERVICE

The Commission proposes to constitute the field of employment of the Provincial Service partly out of appointments which are reserved to Covenanted Civil Service and partly out of the Uncovenanted appointments. The Government of India approves this proposal so far as it affects the Covenanted Service. With respect to the Uncovenanted appointments, it is proposed to unite the higher of these appointments with the appointments transferred from the Covenanted Service, and having thus created a new Provincial Service the lower appointments, filled by Uncovenanted Officers, will be formed into a "Subodinate Civil Service." As regards personnel, it is proposed that Provincial Service be

filled up partly by promotion from the "Subordinate Civil Service", and partly by direct recruitment of all who fulfil certain conditions regarding residence in the province and possess other qualifications to be prescribed by the Government. It is recommended that persons so recruited shall be subject to a period of probation of training during which time their appointments will be provisional only, unless in exceptional cases the Government decides otherwise. It is proposed that the grades of pay in the Provincial Service shall be determined on independant grounds and shall not necessarily bear any fixed proportion to those of the Imperial service.

The Government of India support this scheme. They state that they approve the recommendations that each Provincial Service shall be recruited from residents in the Province; that the length of residence subject to the stated minimum of three years, shall be prescribed under rule with reference to local and other circumstances; that first appointments shall be on probation; that the rates or grades of pay shall be fixed at definite amounts so as not to be open to the objections which now attend the operation of the two-thirds rule, and to effect a substantial economy in the public expenditure.

The modification to which the Government of India referred in connection with the Provincial recruitment is that, not only all natural-born subjects of Her Majesty, but also the subjects of Native Princes in alliance with Her Majesty, shall be eligible for admission to the Public Service in British India, provided they be qualified in other respects. The Government is further of opinion that thesubjects of Native states should be eligible for the open competition in London for Imperial Service.

Thus accepting the scheme for the Provincial Service as a whole, the Government of India consider that the recomendations of the Commission require to be supplemented by further provisions on some points of detail, more especially with regard to the method to be adopted in filling the higher appointments to be transferred from the Covenanted Service, and the plan to be followed in recruiting for the junior posts. With respect to the former the promotion within the provincial service to the higher Offices, to be transferred from the Covenanted Service should be altogether special, and that the Service xxl rules should contain distinct provision, but that in every case selections will be made of the fittest and most capable men without regard to their individual standing in the Provincial Service. In para 89 of the report the principle is laid down that, "in as much as the posts of Chief Administrative Officers of districts and judges involve very responsible duties, the principle of selection should be more completely adopted in regard to these appointments." This principle to be applicable to the Imperial as well as to the Provincial Service, is good so far as it goes. It must be made quite clear that admission to the Provincial Service does not of itself and apart from special proved fitness carry with it any claim to promotion to the higher appointments and that for these appointments selection, not limited to any grade of the Provincial Service, is essential. It may also be necessary from time to time to attach such special conditions to those appointments as experience may show to be necessary, with a view to give effect to the Commission's intention that Natives of India shall enjoy the full advantage of the measures proposed.

The next point is the method to be followed in recruiting for the Provincial Service generally. Promotion for conspicuous merit from the Subordinate Service is one way of filling

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Provincial appointments, but the word "recruitment" is to be understood in the sense of first admission to Government employment In para 82 of the Report, the Commission says that in view of the varying circumstances and requirements of the several provinces, no uniform system applicable to all provinces can be adopted and it ~~xxxx~~ recommends that recruitment should be made separately by the Local Governments to meet their own special recruitments, but in all cases under rules to be sanctioned by the Government of India, and that whatever system of recruitment be adopted, whether nomination, limited competition or open competition,--the rules should be so framed as to secure for the service on the one hand, the best Natives obtainable in the province, and, on the other hand, to admit of all claims to admission to the service being fully considered.

The question of open competition in India has a very different aspect in this country from that which it bears in England. The Commission has reported very fully on the subject, but such support as it may be held to give to open competition as a means of recruitment for the Provincial Service is very hesitating and qualified. None of the Local Government is likely to adopt open competition to any extent. But without anticipating the recommendations of Local Governmentsin regard to this or any other possible methods of recruitment, it shall be the Givernment of India's care that the rules to be framed, while making due pro -vision for indispensable educational attainments, shall be such as are adapted on the one hand to obtain for each province thoroughly efficient candidates, and on the other hand to secure the due representation in the Public Service of the different classes of the Community. It is quite clear, however, that in any system that may be adapted, educational qualifications must be insisted. In para 90 of the Report the Commission says, "in order to provide for the satisfactory conduct of any examinations which may be

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prescribed for admission to the several branches of the Public Service, it appears to the Commission very desirable that the duty of supervising and making the necessary arrangements for such examinations should be entrusted in each Presidency or province to some Central Board constituted by authority, as is done in England. The Commission recommends that a Board of Examiners should be appointed in each of the larger provinces, which shall perform duties similar to those entrusted to Her Majesty's Civil Service Commissioners in England.

Subsidiary to the main proposals for filling up the Provincial Service, the Commission makes two recommendations. One recommendation is that no barrister, advocate or pleader should be appointed to the Provincial Service, unless he can speak the Provincial Vernacular and has been at least three years actually practising his profession. The other recommendations, which the Government of India accept without the qualification is that the Government should reserve the power (Similar to that conferred by 24 and 25 Vict., cap 54, in regard to the covenanted Service) of making in special cases and under prescribed conditions direct appointments of Natives of India to the higher grades of the Provincial Service.

The Commission in para 83 of its report recommends that in the High Courts of Calcutta and Bombay the number of Judges selected from the Judicial Branch of the Provincial Service, or from advocates or pleaders of the High Courts should be increased, and that a similar course should be pursued in regard to the High Court of Madras. The High Courts of Judicature in India are established under 24 and 25 vict., cap. 104, and section 2 of that statute provides that not less than one-third of the Judges of such courts, including the Chief Justice, shall be barristers

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(of not less than five year's standing) and not less than one-third shall be members of the Covenanted Civil Service. The Government of India accepted these recommendations.

There are other recommendations of the Commission. The first of these is that the orders of 1879 forbidding the appointment without previous sanction of persons other than Natives of India to offices carrying salaries of Rs. 200/- a month or upward in certain departments of the Public Service should be cancelled. (para 84 of the Report). The second is that the pay and conditions of leave and pensions of gentlemen appointed to high Office by Her Majesty, or by the Secretary of State under 24 and 25 vict., cap. 54, should be the same, whether the gentleman appointed be a member of the Imperial or Provincial Service or holds no appointment in the Service of Government. (Report para 85). The third is that retrospective effect should not be given to alterations in pension rules against the will of persons injuriously affected thereby. (Report para 85). The fourth is that, before dismissal for misconduct, a member of the Provincial Service should be entitled to demand an enquiry into his conduct under whatever law may be at the time in force relating to inquiries into the behaviour of Public Servants. (Report para 88). The last is that Officers of the Imperial and Provincial Services if declared ineligible for promotion, should be liable, to be com-pulsorily retired on reduced pensions. (Report para 89).

With reference to the fourth recommendation mentioned above, the Government of India observe that no officer of Government charged with misconduct has a right to demand a court of Inquiry. The Government further consider it undesirable and unnecessary to alter the procedure, but raises no objection to provide by rule that no member of the Provincial Service shall

be dismissed otherwise than on the result of a judicial or formal departmental enquiry.

The Government of India oppose the third recommendation and consider it inexpedient that the Government should, by any stipulation with its servants, preclude itself from taking steps which, under circumstances impossible to foresee may be dictated by urgent necessity or by public interest.

In para 75 of the Report, the Commission recommends that the service to be locally recruited should be called the "The Provincial Service". This term possessess the advantage of avoiding the invidious distinction complained of in the use of the term "Uncovenanted", while at the same time it marks the distinction which exists in regard to the field of recruitment of the two services repsectively, the "Imperial Service" being recruited in England, and the "Provincial Service" being recruited in India. The Commission further recommends that, as far as possible, the members of the Imperial and Provincial Services should be put on a footing of Social equality. The Government of India consider it unnecessary to make any such provision as that recommended in the 75th para of the report.

There are various special departments in respect to which the commission has made suggestions. As a general rule, it may be said that the Commission has recommended the application to the special departments of the principles, so far as they may be practicable, which it has applied to the Covenanted and Uncovenanted Services. To this general rule no exception can be taken. The Commission's suggestions in regard to the Special departments seem to be as strongly marked by moderation and good judgment as the more far-reaching recommendations.

The Secretary of State for India's views on the recommendations of the Commission.

In this despatch, dated 12th September 1889, the Secretary of State for India says that the recommendations of the Commission derive additional importance from the manner in which it was constituted. He observes that the scheme framed by the Commission does not suggest any very serious change in the main features of the existing system of administration. It proposes that, for the conduct of the higher branches of the Executive and Judicial work throughout India, there should continue to be, as at present, two distinct Services. The first of these would be the existing Covenanted Civil Service, which the Commission has proposed to call the Imperial Service, recruited by competition in England and open without distinction of race to natural born subjects of Her Majesty. The second of the two services would be called the Provincial Service, and it is to the constitution of this service the principal recommendations of the Commission refer. It is proposed that the two classes of appointments should be gradually amalgamated and that recruitment should be effected provincially under various methods adapted to local circumstances. Among the appointments to be transferred to the Provincial Service are one-third of the Offices of District or Civil and Sessions Judge and one-sixth of the Offices of Magistrate and Collector of a district, as well as others of both higher and lower rank. To facilitate this measure it is proposed that the appointments in the Regulation Provinces should be excluded from the schedule of the Statute 24 and 25 vict. cap. 54, and that the strength of the Covenanted Civil Service should be proportionately reduced. The Provincial Service would be open to all natural born subjects of Her Majesty. The Commission further proposes that the grades of pay in the Provincial Service and the

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pay of appointments to be held by its members, together with the general conditions of that Service as regards leave and retiring annuity, should be fixed on independent grounds. The terms offered to the Provincial Service in these respects would be those which are necessary to secure locally in India the desired qualifications.

The Secretary of State for India observes that the report has the merit of involving no great dislocation of existing arrangements; it "maintains the very high standard of qualification necessary for the Covenanted Civil Service; and it meets the general desire that all Her Majesty's subjects should receive equal treatment."

There are points on which, the Secretary of State for India, disagrees. The Commission unanimously recommended that no change should be made in the principle laid down by the Act of 1861; It also recommended the repeal of section 6 of the Statute of 1870 on the grounds that the expression "Natives of India" requires better definition. He says that the Commission no doubt in general terms advocates promotion by merit and not by seniority; but it appears to contemplate something rather in the nature of the establishment of vested rights of the Provincial Service in the higher appointments transferred to it than the existing practise of raising an individual to a Covenanted Service post on the ground that he is fit and competent to hold it. Selection of the fittest and most capable men for offices to which they have no other claim than that based on proved personal fitness implies the exercise by the selecting authority of a distinct act of choice on each occassion; and no Act of Parliament can do more to facilitate such choice than the Statute which empowers the Government to appoint any Native to any office for which he is fit.

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As to the Second point, the repeal of Section 6 of the Act of 1870 would do nothing in itself to advance the purpose of the Commission to make the Offices excluded from the schedule a part of the domain of "an Organized Service," or in the words of the report to remedy the failure of law "to specify the number of appointments which should be made, and render it obligatory on the Government to make them to the full limit." He observes that the defects of the existing law are defects rather of form and symmetry than of anything more serious. So far as the admission of Natives of India to the higher offices in the public Service is concerned the primary question under consideration-the Act of 1870 gives to the Government the fullest powers. He says that the Act of 1870 gives to the Government the fullest powers. He says that the Act of 1870 is the Parliamentary remedy for any defects in the system and it is the duty of the Indian Government to exhaust this remedy before applying to Parliament for further legislation.

Next he refers to the question of specially assigning Offices to the Provincial Service. The Commission evidently attaches particular value to that part of their scheme which consists of marking off, and publicly allotting beforehand the offices accessible to persons in the Provincial Service, although their preferential claims or prior rights are subjected to several exceptions and to the paramount condition of fitness. He feels that the ends contemplated will be practically attained by requiring each Provincial Government to place on a separate classified list, in each province, certain offices in the different grades and departments and by publically declaring these to be offices to which members of the Provincial Service may properly be appointed. The reduction of the Civil Service recruits by one-sixth and the substitution for that one-sixth of Natives selected under the Act of 1870, defines the maximum extent to which, under the arrangements, room in the higher offices will

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gradually become available for competent members of the Provincial Service.

The Judicial and Executive branches of the Uncovenanted Service are occupied almost entirely by Natives of India, so that nothing prevents the transfer, by executive order, of those grades to the Provincial list, down to a limit that will be settled as the scheme proposes, by each Local Government at its discretion. The result will be to constitute and establish a connected and graduated series of Offices, arising from the sub-ordinate classes of administrative business to a very high-level of superior and responsible dutie , judicial and executive, which will throw open a sure and honorable prospect of employment to persons a pointed in India and of continuous promotion to officers tried merit and ability.

With regard to the Statutory Service, there is an almost universal agreement of opinion among the authorities, both European and Native, who have been consulted, that this service has not fulfilled the expectations with which it was formed, with the constitution of the Provincial Service, the further recruitment under the existing rules framed in accordance with section 6 of the Statute 33 Vict., cap 3, will necessarily cease. The practical question, to be decided is the manner of dealing with the Statutory officers. The Commission has recommended as the most expedient and equitable course, that they should be absorbed into the Provincial Service. Since the Statutory Officers are appointed not to a Service but to specific posts under the provisions of the statute of 1870, on the grounds of, "proved merit and ability," the Commission was of opinion that by transfer to the organized Provincial Service." With consequent claims to the usual ~~for~~ promotion in ordinary course, t ey would obtain a distinct advantage over that which they now enjoy [illegible] India

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distinct advantage over and above that which they now enjoy by virtue of holding particular offices." The Government of India observed that "the question is not free from difficulty, because the status of a Statutory Officer is now superior to that of an Officer in the Uncovenanted Judicial and Revenue Service, and any measure of amalgamation, if not carefully qualified, might be regarded as an infringement of just expectations." The Secretary of State states the claims of the Statutory Officer to advancement would depend entirely on the merit and ability that he might display, and each step that he might gain would be treated as a fresh appointment under the rules passed under the Act of 1870.

The next subject is concerned with the open competitive examination for admission to the Covenanted Civil Service, and the first point is the question whether there are any grounds for considering that, for Native candidates, it should be held in India as well as in England. The Secretary of State says," "There cannot, in my opinion, be any doubt that the conclusions of the Commission and of Lord Dufferin's Government on this subject are correct." He further observes that a very large part in the ad inistration of India is in the hands of Natives and it is a complete, but not an uncommon, mistake to suppose that the work entrusted to the Natives is of minor importance. The Commission observes as follows," It is with the officers of this class that the great mass of the people are most ordinarily brought into contact and upon these it devolves to decide a large proportion of the disputes, whether connected with revenue, magisterial, or Civil matters, which rise between man and man in ordinary life, and do not, as a general rule, come before Officers belonging to the Covenanted grades." The Secretary of State states, "It is not surprising that the Commission should have arrived at the conclusion that, as so little

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room now remains for reducing the numbers of the Covenanted Civil Service, which may be said to represent the only permanent English Official element in India, the importance of recruiting that service with reference to the maintenance of English principles and methods of Government cannot be overrated and that, therefore, the idea of holding a competitive examination for Native candidates for the Covenanted Service in India as well as in England is altogether inadmissible."

With regard to the limits of age within which candidates should be allowed to compete for the Indian Civil Service, the Secretary of State for India observes, that, the recommendation of the Public Service Commission may be adopted. The limits of age will accordingly be raised, the maximum limit to 23 and the minimum limit to 21.

He approves the Strong opinion that has been expressed by the Commission that no useful Comparison can be made between the conditions of Service suitable in the case of Officers recruited in England and Officers recruited in India respectively, and that the grades of pay, the pay of appointments, and the rules regarding leave and pensions in the Provincial Service should be fixed on independent grounds and without any special relation to these of the Covenanted Service. In the words of the report "The simple principle which the Commission would adopt is to adjust the conditions of the Provincial Service by the consideration of the terms which are necessary to secure locally in India the desired qualifications. The rate of pay would thus depend on the place of recruitment and the service to which the Officers belongs independently altogether of questions of nationality."

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The Secretary of State for India concludes saying that the term "Imperial" for "Covenanted" does not sound well and recommends that it should be designated "the Civil Service of India" and that each branch of Provincial Service should be designated by the name of the particular province to which it belongs."

C O N C L U S I O N.

The recommendations which the Commission made for the consideration of the Government of India are mainly based on conclusions to which the evidence interpreted by the experience of several members compels it. It offers no original scheme; it advises the further application of principles long accepted and progress on lines indicated by the action of the Government in the past. Consididerations of policy and economy alike require that, so far as is consistent with the ends of good Government, the recruitment of the Official Staff in England should be curtailed and advantage taken of qualified agency obtainable in India.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE G.O.s RELATING TO AGE OF PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.
ROLE OF THE PRESS 189 of (1800 - 1900).

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

REFERENCE:-G.O. No. 180 (Confidential) dated 6.3.1890, Public Dept.

* * *

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 212.

From

A.P. MACDONNEL, Esq., C.S.I.

Secretary to the Government of India.

To

The Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.

Home Department
Public.

Calcutta, the 31st January 1890.

Sir,

In the confidential circular letter No. 108, dated 8th January 18744, issued by this Department, the Governor-General in Council announced his desire that the question of prosecuting any newspaper under the provisions of section 124 A Indian Penal Code should be dealt with as a matter of Imperial policy and that in case a Local Government or Administration considered that any newspaper should be prosecuted for exciting disaffection the circumstances and grounds of action should be communicated to the Government of India before any proceedings were taken in Court. The Governor General in Council has recently had under his consideration the question of removing this restriction on the discretion of Local Governments and Administrations. It no longer appears desirable to His Excellency in Council to make any distinction between the discretion vested in local Governments

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and Administrations in the case of offences against the Press and that which they exercise in respect of other crimes punishable under the general law. Moreover, there is reason to think that, if any good is to result from a S tate prosecution against the Press, it is essential that the action taken should be prompt and vigorous and it is possible that, on this account the restriction of the powers of the Local Governments and Administzations in the matter may have contributed to discourage them from IN instituting prosecutions under the section. His Excellency in Gouncil has therefore determined to restore to Local Governments and Administrations the liberty of action which is given them by the law. It is hardly necessary to say that in arriving at this decision His Excellency in Council has not been actuated by any wish that prosecutions against the press should be instituted without strong necessity. The considerations stated in the letter of 8th January 1874 have quite as much force now as they had then, but the Governor General in Council considers that it may be left to Local Governments and Administrations to weigh in each instance the advantages and disadvantages of embarking on a prosecution and he has the f ullest confidence that they will abstain from prosecuting except when the offending journal has intentionall adopted a seditious or criminal attitude and tone. The only conditions which the Governor General in Council considers it necessary to impose are that before instituting any such proceedings the Local Government or Administration will consult its usual legal advisers that no charge of the kind should be laid contrary to their advice without a previous reference to the Government of India and that the -----(sic) prosecution having been sanctioned should be in every case notified (sic)-----of India at the earliest possible opportunity.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

(Sd) McDonnel.

Secretary to the Government of India.

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Proceedings of Madras Government (Public Department) 1890.

G.O. No. 628, dated 5th September 1890.

Civil Service in India:- Ordering Publication in the Fort St. George Gazette of the regulations respecting the open competitive Examination of the candidates for the ---Civil Service Examination to be held in 1892, &c.

Proceedings of Madras Government (Public Department) 1890, October

G.O. No. 668, dated 8th October 1890.

Indian Civil Service--Forwarding to the Director of Public Instruction copies of the Syllabus showing the extent of the examination in certain subjects at the open competition for admission into the---in 1892.

Proceedings of the Madras Government (Public Department) 1891,

Volume I, January - June.

G.O. No. 189--dated 7th March 1891.

Political Movements and Government Servants (Confidential).

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

Public Department.

READ--the following paper:-

From C.J.LYALL, Esq., C.I.E., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department (Public), to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, dated Calcutta the 6th February 1891, No.5-Pub./204.

A question having arisen whether the orders contained in Home Department circular letter, No.11--679-88, dated the 18th March 1890, prohibiting Government servants from participating in political movements, should be held to be binding upon Government pleaders, I am directed to say that the Governor-General in Council considers it undesirable that Government pleaders should be treated with the same strictness in regard to attendance at political meetings or participation in political movements as persons who are wholly in the Service of Government.

While, however, His Excellency in Council would, in ordinary cases, leave Government pleaders free to follow their own inclinations in any matter of political interest, it should be recognized that the adoption of an attitude which brings a Government pleader into notoriety as a partisan may interfere with the proper performance of his duties to the Government, and His Excellency in Council therefore considers that any Government pleader who takes up an attitude on a political question either inconsistent with the proper performance of his duties as a public servant, or which is liable to be misconstrued, should be warned that he must either alter it or accept the alternative of having to give up his appointment.

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ORDER--dated 7th March 1891, No. 189, Public.

Communicated confidentially to all District Magistrates for information.

/True Extract/

J.F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To all District Magistrates.

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Exd. E. Fernandez.

Political Movements and Government Servants.

Communicating, confidentially, to all District Magistrates, letter from the Government of India regarding the participation of Government pleaders in political movements.
Attacked: ~~fm~~ G.O. No. 226, Dated 24th March 1891.

G.O. No. 246, dated 28th March 1891.

Indian Immigration to Strait Settlements.

Recording endorsement of the Government of India, forwarding copy of its letter to the Straits Government in connection with the report on---during the 1889.

G.O. No. 299, dated 25th March 1891.

Bills, Legislative: Confirming telegram sent to the Secretary of State on the 24th instant regarding Bill to amend the Indian Council's Act, 1861.

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PUBLIC DEPARTMENT , G.O. No. 226, dated 24th March 91. 25

~~Re~~ ~~Petition~~

Petition from V.D. Naidoo and others, Johannesburg, dated 1st December, 1890.

We the undersigned Indians of this Johannesburg bringing this few lines to your honours kind considerations that we positively presume this ours humble Petition.

1. A great misconduct and unjustice to us and we are all suffering by this Transvaal Government from about (3) Three months to reside in this Town of Johannesburg-On the first occasion the Transvaal Government made on authority to get a shilling Passes to reside in Johannesburg we obeyed to their Laws and we paid each of us the same of one shilling and got passes according to their Laws.

2. We beg to state without any reason or without any publishment ordered us to remove from Johannesburg Town to Local about a mile distance without any Government Notice done us and driven us away to the said place. Further we beg to state that they have done us so.

3. Further we beg to state that the same two constables told us a week after this was happened again they came to us and told us also that if we do not remove away we will be fined one hundred pounds sterling or three months hard labour which will be very hard on us as we have always obeyed the Laws of this Government of Transvaal.

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4. And again the same two Constables came to us without any warrant and arrested Eight Indians without any reasons brought them to the Magistrate and have them to be locked up and done so and some of their Friends went to the Police Station to Enquire what with they have charged the Charge Officers did not showed the cause or result these above mentioned Bails- admitted to (£10) Ten pounds sterling without any reasons.

5. After the bails forfeited next day the above mentioned Indians appeared before the Magistrate the case was dismissed to unjustice they have done.

6. Further we beg to state that they have maid another Laws each Indians to be paid three pounds (£3) Registration Licenses we have agreed to that order and we have paid at once to the Johannesburg Government.

7.Several Indians bought stand in this town of Johannesburg we have put our principal money and brought the properties and commenced the building put on the said Lands this Governmend did granted to us to Leases and make businesses we have done the same for some months after this they have ordered to us to leave the Town and clear away to one Location we have thrown a great deal of money on the said Lands and buildings the Government did registered the Lease on that affair.

8. We fully trusted and bought the lands if not why shall we buy the place on this conditions we are not Fanlure's in any ways this Johannesburg administrator Government treats us the same and doing just as they think this is not a reasonable to do so we are respectable Indians for us we beginings to proceeds

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to several countrys of this Transvaal Johannesburg we Indians peoples has been several countrys but we have not see such a country of this Transvall Johannesburg we Indians people has been several countrys but it is a justice, what differents between our Indians & Dutch Customers or Jews and also the Mohomediens are coloured xxx xx xxx justers as we are a merchants just as they all keeping unknowledges in Laws without knowing justice But this Johannusburg Government granted to this Arabs to remain in Town they xxx opposite us and they driven us away to the Location. This xxx Arabs to remain in Town they opposet us and they driven us away to the Location This Arabs they are coloured peoples' we are just as them as Assiatic Minor we are not under them we have not seen such unjustice Like this Johannesburg Government admitting to This rules must be over ruled in justice.

9. Further we beg to state we only asking at present from beginning to the end must decide us in one way or xx other in English Laws or Roman Dutch Laws what different between our Indians and Arabs or Mahomedeans this Government has given permission to allow this Arabs to Remain in Town but they refused us to remain us in Town Therefore we beg to stateyour honour must decide this question One way or other according to the justice of this Laws if Arabs people remain in Town in different we shall remain in Town we are acting on this point your honour Governor of this Coloney will consider this our poor petition and

petition and we hope that your Honour will xxxxxxx xxxx xxx grant us the same according to the Truth of this Statements and all our Indians prays your honour will consider this our humble petition and we hope your honour will consider this petitions and send the answer quick Refered to them or otherwise we are in very sorry possession it will be a very good necessary to kingdom of English population rather than this block heads fools it seems us very bad indends this Dutch Kingdom without having thoroughly knowledge.

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10. Further we beg to state we agreed the lease of 99 years which Europeans agreed for which on that this Europeans subbted many stands to all our Indians Merchants but the Europeans did not complained against our Indians peoples besides now if we apply for a Licence this Government refuse to give us they says they can grant Licenses to European name licence in every Government are not so every person if pays' amount Licence must grant to the parties very unjustice This Government are not done proper Laws we asking your honour will rule This our statement we pray your honour will take some interest on this questions and we pray your honour must assist us in this Dutch Laws why they are doing so.

11. We are all trusting that you must write to us back we are awaiting for your earlier answer.

(Sd).

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3rd April 1891, No. 8, Public.

Public Department.

LETTER-to

THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

MY LORD,

We have the honor to forward the accompanying memorial received by us from certain natives of the Madras Presidency or their ~~des~~ descendants who are inhabitants of Johannesburg, ~~and~~ and to request that your Lordship will be so good as to transmit it to the Colonial Office with an expression of the hope that assistance may, if possible, be afforded to the memorialists through the Government of Natal, which is the British authority nearest to the place from which the complaint comes.

We have the honor to be,
My Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient, humble servants.

(Signed) WENLOCK.
(") H.E. STOKES.
(") J.H. GARSTIN.

OOTACAMUND,
3rd April, 1891.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE G.O's RELATING TO THE AGE OF PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS REACTION OF THE GOVERNMENT(1875-1903) IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

REFERENCE:-G.O. No. 189 (Con), dated 7th March 1891, Public Dept., Political movement patecipation of Government pleaders policy stated.

CONFIDENTIAL

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

Public Department...

READ--the following Paper:-

From C.J. LYALL, Esq., C.I.E., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department (Public), to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, dated Calcutta, the 6th February 1891, No. 5-Pub 204.

* * *

A question having arisen whether the orders contained in Home Department circular letter, No. 11-679-88, dated the 18th March 1890, prohibiting Government servants from participating in political movements, should be held to be binding upon Government pleaders, I am directed to say that the Governor-General in Council considers it undesirable that Government pleaders should be treated with the same strictness in regard to attendance at political meetings or participation in political movements as persons who are wholly in the service of Government.

While, however His Excellency in Council would, in ordinary cases, leave Government pleaders free to follow their own inclinations in any matter of political interest, it should be

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recognized that the adoption of an attitude which brings a Govern-ment pleader into notoriety as a partisan may interfere with the proper performance of his duties to the Government; and His Excellency in Council therefore considers that any Government pleaders who takes up an attitude on a political question either in consistent with the proper performance office duties as a public servant, or which is liable to be miscontrued, should be warned that he must either alter it or accept the alternative of having to give up his appointment.

ORDER-DATED 7th March 1891, No. 189 Public.

Communicated confidentially to all District Magistrates for information.

(True Extract).

J.F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

* * *

G.O. No. 285, dated 11th April 1891.

Petition: Informing N. Kothundaramayya, Proprietor and Editor Suneete, Rajahmundry that there are no rule or orders regarding the subjects which may be treated in his paper and that his request for certain confidential instructions to the District Judge and the superintendent of Police cannot be complied with.

G.O. Nos.289/290, dated 11th April 1891.

Statutory Civilians: Directing that the Memorials from Messers T.M. Swaminatha Aiyar, P. Rajagopala Chari and K.C. Manavedan Raja protesting against the recent orders with regard to their position and promotion be forwarded to the Government of India for transmission to the Secretary of State.

Proceedings of Madras Government (Public Department) 1891, Volume II July to December.

G.O. No. 619, dated 24th July 1891.

Indian Immigration to the Strait Settlements.

From F.A. SWETTENHAM, Esq., British Resident, Perak to the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, Straits Settlements, Singapore dated Taiping, 28th April 1891, No. 1830-91.

* * *

I have the honour to acknowledge your letter, No. 3159-91, of the 26th ultimo, with enclosures, regarding the emigration of indentured Indians from India to the Straits and Native States.

2. As the enclosures contain statements very damaging to Perak, if allowed to pass uncontradicted, I will very briefly refer to some of them, in the hope that His Excellency will see fit to make a representation to the Government of India on the subject.

3. I do not propose to go into these matters at length, because the report of the Labour Commission, now in His Excellency's hands, and the evidence taken by it, deals exhaustively with the whole question of Indian Immigration, and will, I believe, be found to effectively dispose of most of the statements of the Indian officials of which I complain.

4. I do not in any way refer to the covering letter of Sir E. Buck, who has visited the Straits and seen for himself the manner in which indentured Indian immigrants are treated here, though I question whether the mortality amongst this class in 1889 can fairly be described as serious. The mortality in Perak for instance in that year was 4.12 per cent and in 18904.80 per cent, and, having regard to the condition of many of these immigrants

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on arrival in this country, I do not think that is an excessive rate of mortality, or can fairly xx be ascribed to any neglect on the part of Government or the employers to properly care for the coolies.

5. Of the other gentlemen whose reports are enclosed, I believe not one has ever visited the Straits, and I imagine that their strictures on the treatment of the immigrants are due almost wholly to the report of the Indian Immigration Agent in the Straits Settlements, and that report cannot, I think, be characterised as otherwise than misleading in the paragraphs which refer to the treatment of indentured immigrants, viz., 17, 18 and 19.

6. It is apparently the direct consequence of this report that has induced the Acting Collector of Tanjore to write as follows: "Mr. MacGregor's report, paragraphs 6,9,10 and 17 to 19, and the tables and causes of mortality, are such in my view as to indicate grossly careless treatment or ill-treatment of the xxx immigrants, and that the Indian Government should insist on a higher rate of wages, shorter term of contract and more attention to housing and no doubt to clothing, or prohibit the emigration. The physically better class selected in the circumstances stated will only drag out a longer existence." Language could hardly be stronger, and there can be no one here who is acquainted with the life of the indentured Indian immigrant in the Colony or Native States, but will testify to the inaccuracy and injustice of such statements.

As to the "physically better class selected," I am not quite certain what this means, but I have personal knowledge that amongst the "able-bodied" emigrants from India there have been

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comparatively recently men of weak intellect, paralytics and ø others who have never done a day's work for their employers, A few years ago a batch of coolies was sent to the Selangor Government, many of whom were immature boys so emaciated that it was impossible they could be worth their food, while the state in which women often arrive is sufficiently well known. It is the universal opinion of all those officers who have to do with indentured Indian immigrants, that their condition after a term of service is infinitely superior to that on arrival.

7. The Acting Head Assistant Collector of Tanjore writes: "They will have the mortification of seeing their fellow-countrymen employed on free labour earning Rs. 25 or Rs. 30 a month for exactly similar work".

I do not know where these wages prevail, nor how many of the often feeble and inexperienced immigrants can fairly be compared, as worksmen, with old hands who are paid by the day, not the month, and if they work 30 days would earn 6 in Penang or 9 in Perak without any free medical attendance or any other extra.

Mr. Cobb continues: "Till contract wages have been doubled, I, for my part, would be glad not to see a single coolie leave our ports. ******* I look with disfavour upon official attempts to bolster up recruitment for foreign lands, especially when such recruitment is with a minimum wage and a maximum mortality." As I have said, the mortality in Perak last year was 4.80 percent. Again, the same officer says, the wages rate must at any cost be raised, and then, and not till then, will the number of deaths euphemistically ascribed to 'debility' which I take it is another method of expressing 'want of proper food,' be satisfactorily reduced."

This officer says that in India the earnings of the coolie "would not exceed, say, Rs. 4 a month." In the Straits they get Rs. ~~&x@x12 AND AFTER ONE YEAR~~ 7.4.0, and after one year, Rs. 9. It is rather unusual to find a Government officer writing in the above strain, and though perhaps it is not quite relevant, it is possible to remark that deaths from "want of proper food," though common enough in India, are practically unknown in Malaya.

8. The Emigration Agent suggests that the immigrants who are sea-sick for the whole voyage from Negapatam to Penang, should be fed up for a fortnight before being worked, and says "it is absurd to say the stamp of coolie sent is inferior." Recently I boarded an emigrant ship that had just arrived from Negapatam. The coolies were a very good batch and showed no signs whatever of having suffered from sea-sickness, but I believe that it is always customary to give new arrivals a rest before putting them to work.

The very fact that many of the last arrived batches (with, of course, exceptions) have shown such an improvement on the physique of coolies received a few years ago, proves that the process of selection now carried on by the Depot Superintendent at Negapatam results in our now getting a superior class.

9. Finally, the Acting Civil Surgeon, Negapatam, writes that "among the Coolies who return from the Straits, most of them, with very few exceptions, are subject to some disease or other contracted during their sojourn there." It must be rather a difficult matter to determine where, in such cases, the disease was contracted, and also whether the coolies referred to were indentured or free, whether they had been working in the Straits, Sumatra or where, but it would certainly be interesting if a return could be prepared of the immigrants who, before the app-

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appointment of the Depot Superintendent at Negapatam, were sent back to India as unfit to labour without having ever been of the least use to their employers. Even now it is not at all uncommon for an employer to release a coolie from his agreement, because it becomes evident that no work will ever be done by him.

10. As a member of the Labour Commission, I have already recommended an increase in the wages to be paid to the indentured Indian immigrant, and, what I consider of far more importance, a reduction in the term of contract, but I am satisfied that these people when in the employment of Europeans in the Straits or Native States are invariably well treated, and all the evidence recently obtained goes to prove that to be the case. I trust, therefore, that His Excellency will not let us lie under the imputations and charges contained in these papers, and that some representation may be made to the Indian Government on the subject. The indentured Indian immigrants employed in this State are frequently visited by the Assistant Indian Immigration Agent and the Government Surgeons, and the reports of those officers are published in the Perak Government Gazette, which I shall be glad to send to the Secretary to the Government of India and the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras if desired.

P.S.--With reference to this question, I wish to invite His Excellency's attention to paragraphs 65 and 76 of my annual report for the year 1889.

* * *

Extracts from the Resident's Report for 1889--Paragraphs 65 and 76.

65. I personally visited every hospital in the State during the year, and am glad to report that these institutions are, without exception, satisfactorily maintained and served.

The site of the Parit Buntar (Krian) Hospital is very low and the buildings want renewing, so it has been decided to put up this year an entirely new establishment on a better site.

The health of our Indian immigrants was generally good, the percentage of deaths being 4.12. On the Government plantations and Larut-Krian road works, there were no deaths while the death-rate on the Gula Estate was only 2.52. At Kamuning this rate reached 14-81 and at Waterloo 9.34. The hospital figures are really misleading, for the death-rate is calculated on the numbers sent there. If only a small number of serious cases are sent to hospital, a few deaths make a high percentage, while the death-rate can be reduced by sending a number of patients with very slight complaints. It is certainly somewhat remarkable that at the hospital, a few deaths make a high percentage, while the death-rate can be reduced by sending a number of patients with very slight complaints. It is certainly somewhat remarkable that at the hospital, a few deaths make a high percentage, while the death-rate can be reduced by sending a number of patients with very slight complaints. It is certainly somewhat remarkable that at the hospital where most of the Tamil immigrant cases are treated, the death-rate amongst the statute estate coolies was 9.27, while the rate amongst free Tamils who voluntarily sought admission was 22.53.

76. As far as the Government of Perak is concerned, it is difficult to see what more can be done except to find cheap labour, without which no planting enterprise is likely to succeed. The native of t e country works little for himself and absolutely refuses to hire himself out as a labourer on any terms that a planter could accept. The mines absorb the attention of the Chinese, who prefer failure there to steady work and steady wages on an estate, and the planter's only chance of a labour force on

die, every death entailing loss on the employer. If the present system of recruiting is to continue, the importer might fairly claim, either that the medical inspection at the port of embarkation be thorough, or that the coolies be again inspected on arrival in Penang and the rejected be returned to India at the expense of those who sent them. Neither disease nor debility will make the coolie satisfied with his lot, and when, on arrival, he finds the r ling rate of wages is higher than that paid to him, he becomes discontented, and the knowledge that he is bound to work for a term of months or years at a lower rate seems intolerable. Hence complaints, neglect to work, and desertion.

There are many European employers of labour in the Native States who prefer to pay double the wages to an able-bodied free man who knows his work and will do it, to whom wages are paid for labour performed, and who can be dismissed at an hour's notice, rather than be saddled with all the trials attendant upon the employment of the Statute Indian immigrant. Unfortunately planters are differently circumstanced, and it is absolutely necessary for their success, that they should always have a large labour force at command to take advantage of the propitious moment for planting, to turn the variations of weather to the best account, or to save a crop from ruin. Under such circumstances the planter cannot afford to pay the same rate of wages that is given in the open market for much harder work, and he is therefore driven to engage his labour for a term of months and to accept all the responsibilities imposed upon him by special legislation. The interest that the State takes in his success or failure is due to the fact that he cultivates the soil, and for that reason it seems to me that he deserves all the assistance that can reasonably be given to him.

It has been said that the Government, as a large

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employer of labour, profits by the difficulties of the planter, raises the rate of wages, and absorbs all the Indians originally introduced into the State by the planter. There is a certain amount of truth in this, and such experiments as the Native States Governments have made to engage Statute Indian immigrants on their own account have not been successful. The Government may, and can properly, accomplish what is not open to the private individual. To increase the available labour force here and reduce the present high price of wages, I think the Government cannot do better than offer free passages and certain labour at fair rates to, say, a thousand Indian immigrants annualy, without binding them by any contract whatever. The single proviso should be that this privilege (and it is a great one, for it means certainty of good wages, good food, and good treatment) be only offered to sound men and women, not to cripples or lepers or insane persons who will merely relieve India of their presence to become a burden on our charity and full our graveyards.

* * *

<u>G.O. No. 665, dated 5th August, 1891.</u>

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

Public Department

READ--again the following paper:-

G.O., dated 11th April 1891, Nos. 289, 290, Public.

ABSTRACT:-Forwarding to the Government of India, for transmission to the Secretary of State, memorials from the Statutory Civil Servants of this Presidency, protesting against the recent orders with regard to their position and promotion.

* * *

READ--also the following paper:-

Despatch from the Right Honorable Lord Cross, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Most Honorable the Governor-General of India in Council, dated India Office, London, 18th June 1891, No. 63 (Public)

I have considered in Council the letter of your Government, No. 23, dated the 13th Ultimo, forwarding memorials from Messrs. T.M. Swaminatha Aiyar, P. Rajagopala Chari and K.C. Manavedan Raja, appealing against the position assigned to them under the orders contained in the 22nd paragraph of my despatch, No. 104 (Public), dated the 12th September 1889.

2. The various questions touched on in these memorials have been fully considered by me, and I request that the memorialists may be informed that I see no reason to modify the orders complained of.

Statutory Civilians.

Communicating to certain--despatch from the Secretary of State declining to modify the orders regarding their position, &c.,

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G.O. No. 969, dated 17th November 1891.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

Public Department.

READ--the following papers:-

From J.F. PRICE, Esq., Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, dated 10th September 1891, No. 788.

* * *

I am directed to address you on the question of the recruitment of Natives of India for the Civil Service under the Statute of 1870.

2. In paragraph 22 of the Secretary of State's Despatch No. 104, Public, dated 12th September 1889, copy of which was forwarded with Home Department letter No. 300, dated 14th February 1890, it was stated that with the constitution of the Provincial service further recruitment under the existing rules framed under the statute would necessarily cease. It was, however, in Home Department letter No. 635, dated 30th October 1889, intimated that, as it would take some time to give effect to the Secretary of State's orders on the report of the Public Service Commission, the Governor-General in Council had decided that appointments under the rules of 1879 might, subject to certain conditions, be made "in the present year." This Government accordingly, in Mr. Grose's letter No. 263-A, dated 3rd April 1890, submitted the names of three qualified candidates, of whom one, Mr. R. Ramachandra Rao, was in Home Department letter No. 344, dated 31st May 1890, appointed on probation as Assistant Collector subject to the condition of his being included in the Provincial service when created.

3. Since the above date, no Native of India has

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been appointed, and the service is being recruited only up to five -sixths of its proper strength, no recruitment for the reamaining one-sixth intended to be supplied either from the Statutory or Provincial service being effected. As there appears little prospect of the questions relating to the Provincial service being disposed of for some time to come, this state of affairs is likely to continue unless special measures are adopted. The Madras Service is, I am to state, very short handed, and should the present dead-lock in recruitment continue, the embarrassments of this Government must increase. The men appointed to the Provincial or Statutory service, even if selected immidiately, will not be available for district work for two years or more.

4. This Government recognises the increase in the scale of recruitment which has been suggested by the Government of India in its despatch to the Secretary of State, No. 41, dated 22nd July 1890, but this increase, as the Government of India is aware, is intended to meet the special circumstances of only part (five-sixths) of the strength of the service. These recruits will not, moreover, be available for ordinary duties so soon as men appointed to the Statutory or Provincial service would be.

5. Under these circumstances I am to state that His Excellency in council is strongly of opinion that the recruitment of Natives of India should proceed regularly, and to request the orders of the Government of India on this subject at a very early date.

From C.J. ~~xxxx~~ LYALL, Esq., C.I.E., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department (Public), to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, dated Simla, 26th October 1891, No. 1758.

113.

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 778, dated the 10th ultimo, in which it is represented that, owing to the cessation of recruitment for the Statutory Service since May 1890, the Madras Civil Service is becoming short-handed, and permission is sought for the immediate appointment of men to the Statutory or Provincial service to keep the staff of officers up to strength.

2. In reply, I am to say that the Government of India do not think it expedient that any more appointments should be made to the Statutory service. If untrained and very young men were so appointed, they would not for some time be of any use in the administration of the country, and it is undesirable, in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council, to raise expectations of special promotion by the nominal appointment as a Statutory Civilian of a man who will be absorbed in the Provincial service as soon as it is constituted and will in that service take his chance with the rest of the officers belonging to it.

3. Again, as regards the Provincial service, I am to observe that although orders have not yet issued as to the exact appointments hitherto reserved for which members of that service will be eligible and in regard to some other matters of detail, it has been definitely decided that the service will include the present class of Uncovenanted Deputy Collectors, to some of whom will be made over certain charges now held by Sub-Collectors, Head Assistants and Assistant Collectors. Uncovenanted Deputy Collectors already perform precidely the same duties as these latter officers, and if there is any present defieiency in the strength of the Sub-Divisional Officers belonging to the Indian Civil Service in Madras, it appears to the Government of India to be only necessary to increase the staff of Uncovenanted Deputy Collectors by the required number. As the additions would be made at the bottom of the list on a pay of Rs. 250 (the more important

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sub-divisions hitherto administered by members of the Indian Civil Service being placed in charge of the more experienced officers at the top of the list), it is within the competence of the Madras Government to make them without reference to the Government of India.

4. In these circumstances, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council fails to see that there can be any pressing necessity for the appointment of men either to the Statutory or to the new Provincial service. If, however, the Government of Madras are in want of men to take charge of Districts or of District Courts and supply places which cannot be filled from the ranks of the Uncovenanted service, and if they are prepared to nominate for such posts tried men of experience belonging to that service, His Excellency in Council will be prepared to take any such nominations into consideration. In this connection, however, I am to say that the Government of India hope to issue orders in regard to the constitution of the Provincial service very shortly.

* * *

ORDER--dated 17th November 1891, No. 969, Public.

Recorded.

/True Extract/

J.F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

Exd, S.J. Pereira.

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Proceedings of Madras Government (Public Department) 1892, Volume I, January to June. G.O. No. 50, dated 22nd January 1892.

'Engagement of Persons in the united kingdom for service in India.

G O V E R N M E N T O F M A D R A S.

Public Department.

READ--again the following paper:-

G.O., dated 25th November 1875, No. 1442, Public.

Read--the following circular from A.P. HOWELL, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department (Public), to the Honorable D.F. CARMICHAEL, Officiating Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Fort William, 9th November 1875, No. 33:-

* * *

An instance having recently been brought to the notice of the Government of India, in which a European officer was engaged in England for employment in India without the intervention of the Secretary of State, I am desired to call attention to the subjoined order on the subject.

* * *

Extract paragraph 4, of a despatch from the Honourable the Court of Directors, to His Excellency the Governor-General of India in Council, No. 32 (Financial), dated London, the 21st August 1850.

Para. 4. We must take this occasion to deprecate the practice of engaging individuals for service in India through the agency of parties in this country unconnected with, and irresponsible to, the Government of India. The correspondence shows that Mr. Beadon was actuated solely by the desire to obtain the ser-

services of wellqualified men, and experience proves the selection made with much difficulty under his instructions, to have been judicious. But the result in this particular instance cannot, in our opinion, justify the continuance of an irregular and objectionable practice, and we therefore desire that in future, when the services of men are required from hence, you will communicate with us upon the subject.

* * *

Order--dated 25th November 1875, No. 1442, Public.

Communicated to all departments.

/True Extract/

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON,
Chief Secretary.

To the Revenue Department.
" Military "
" Public Works "

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READ--also the following paper:-

From J.P. HEWETT, Esq., C.I.E., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department (Education), to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, dated Calcutta, 11th January 1892, No. 1, Education.--23.

* ** * *

I am directed to invite a reference to Home Department circular No. 33--1864-74, dated 9th November 1875, in which attention was called to the standing orders prescribing that in all cases in which it is desired to engage individuals in the United Kingdom for service in India the nomination must rest with the Secretary of State. So far as the Government of India are aware, the prescribed procedure has been generally observed, ut in a recent case the head of a Provincial Department entered into direct correspondence with a candidate in England who had been recommended by the local authorities for an appointment in the department, and this led to his leaving England to take up the appointment before he had been formally selected by the Secretary of State. The Secretary of State, in bringing the irregularity to the notice of the Government of India, remarked that in any case where there are special reasons why a particular person, who is in England, should be selected by him for appointment, the proper course is for the Governor-General in Council, or the Governor in Council interested in the matter, to inform His Lordship unofficially of the circumstances, and that the authorities in India ought not to communicate direct with the person recommended. I am to request that, with the permission of His Excellency in Council, orders may be issued to ensure the strict observance of these instructions in the future.

* * *

ORDER--dated 22nd January 1892, No. 50, Public.

Government Order, dated 25th November 1875,

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No. 1442, Public, will be reprinted and, together with the foregoing letter, communicated to all Departments of the Secretariat for guidance.

/True Extract/

J.F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To all Departments of the Secretariat.
" the Surgeon-General.
" the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.
" the private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.

Exd. C.A. Munisawmy.

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G.O. No. 342, dated 18th May 1892. (public).

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

Public Department.

READ--the following paper:-

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Home Department (Public),--under date Simla, the 21st April 1892, No. 9, Public--1342-1352.

Read--

The Report of the Public Service Commission and the opinions expressed thereon by Local Governments and Administrations.

The Despatch of the Government of India to the Secretary of state, No. 58, dated the 9th October 1888, reviewing and stating its conclusions on the principal questions discussed in the report.

The Despatch of the Secretary of State No. 104, dated the 12 th September 1889, communicating His Lordship's decision upon the recommendations made in the report and by the Government of India, so far as they deal with the higher branches of Executive and Judicial work throughout India.

Letters to Local Governments and Administrations, dated the 14th February 1890, for-warding a copy of the Secretary of State 's despatch, and making suggestions as to the manner in which its decisions may best be given effect to.

Replies from the Local Governments and Administrations consulted.

The Despatch of the Government of India to the Secretary of State, No. 9, dated the 10th February 1892, stating the conclusions arrived at by the Governor-General in Council on the subject.

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The reply of the Secretary of State, No. 30, dated the 24th March 1892, concurring in the conclusions set forth by the Government of India.

* * *

Resolution--

In his despatch, No. 104, dated 12th September 1889, the Secretary of S tate for India in Council announced the decision at which he had arrived on the recommendations made in the report of the Commission appointed in 1886 to consider the question of the admission of Natives of India to higher and more extensive employment in the Civil administration of the country.

2, The Secretary os State's despatch having been communicated to the Local Governments and Administrations for consideration, and their replies having been received, the Governor-General in Council is now in a position to pass orders upon the most important points calling for determination.

3. The following appointments in each proviince shall for the present be entered in the list as open to the Provincial Service:-

Madras.

Heads of Bistricts	2
District Judges	4
Sub Collectors, Head Assistants, and Assistant Collectors	7
Secretary to the Board of Revenue	1
Under Secretary to Government.	1
Total ...	15

* * * * * * * *

5. Dealing in the first instance only with the superior appointments, and reserving for the next paragraph the case of Joint and Assistant Magistrates and Collectors, the following are the rates of pay for officers of the Provincial Service in each grade, which the Secretary of State has sanctioned:-

JUDICIAL.	Madras. Rs.	EXECUTIVE.	Rs.
Judge, 1st Grade.. ..	1,600	Collector, 1st Grade ..	1,600
Do 2nd do	1,200	Do 2nd do ..	1,200
		Secretary to the Board of Revenue	1,000
		Government ..	700

* * * *

These rates of pay will, of course, be liable to alteration at any time should the interests of the Public Service require it.

6. The Government of India have determined, with the approval of the Secretary of State, to amalgamate the scheduled posts on the Executive side subordinate to the headship of a district, with the existing grades of Deputy Magistrates and Collectors.

These posts are the following:-

Madras .. ..

* * *

In all these provinces the majority of them are at present held by Statutory Civilians appointed under the rules of 1879, while in some they are still occupied by officers of the Civil Service of India or Commissions appointed before 1882. Until these Statutory Civil Servants are provided for, either by

promotion or by

promotion or by amalgamation with the new Provincial Service, the posts which they hold cannot be thrown into the general cadre of the latter Service, the posts which they hold cannot be thrown into the general cadre of the latter service; but when that happens and when the prior claims of officers of the Civil Service of India and Commissions have been satisfied, the posts now specified should be distributed as follows among the existing grades of Deputy Magistrates and Collectors and Extra Assistant Commissioners: -

Madras.	Rs.
2 posts in the 1st Grade on .. .. .. (Corresponding to Sub-Collector)	700
4 posts in the 3rd Grade on .. .. .. (Corresponding to Head Assistant)	500
1 post in the 5th Grade on	300

* * * * *

7. The addition of these posts to the cadre of the Provincial Service will necessitate recruitment in the lower grades to supply the place of those who will be moved up to fill them; and this can take place at once where the condition of the Service demands it. Those Statutory Civilians who were appointed in the various provinces in 1889 and 1890, on the understanding that they would be transferred to the Provincial Service when it was constituted, should now be gazetted to their appropriate places in that Service. In accordance with the decision of the Secretary of State they will, like other Statutory Civil Servants who join the Provincial Service, be understood to have a preferential claim for promotion to the scheduled posts (subject, of course, to the special claims of members of the Civil Service of India and officers of the Commissions appointed before 1882) over the other members of that service.

8. The Statutory rules of 1879 now require the approval and sanction of the Governor-General in Council to all nominations made by Local Governments. These nominations are at present ordinarily to offices in the subordinate ranks of the Covenanted Civil Service. The subordinate posts included in the list being thrown open to the Provincial Service, the Local Government will no longer require the sanction of the Government of India to appointments to them. His Excellency in Council, however, thinks that for the present it will be necessary to retain the rule requiring such sanction in the case of appointments (whether permanent or officiating for a period exceeding three months) under the Statute to Headships of Districts and District Judgeships in Madras, Bombay, Bengal, and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and to Headships of Districts, Divisional Judgeships and Settlement Collectorships in the Punjab. He is willing that in the case of all other scheduled appointments the Local Government should nominate without reference to him. He is also willing that in the case of officiating appointments of Provincial officers for short vacancies, not exceeding three months at a time, to Headships of Districts and the other posts mentioned above, such reference should be dispensed with. Such short vacancies will afford the means of testing an officer's fitness for more extended employment in those posts: and in reporting for sanction nominations for longer periods it should always be stated whether an officer has been tried in this manner, and with what result. As a general rule the Governor-General in Council thinks that it will be prudent to take every suitable opportunity of this ascertaining an officer's capacity before proposing to employ him permanently in these important and responsible posts. His Excellency in Council also desires to correct the impression which appears to have prevailed in some quarters, that it will be necessary for a Provincial Civil Servant to go through the whole succession of subordinate grades in the Executive or Judicial Service before he can be selected for a Scheduled post. On the contrary, it will always

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be disirable to select persons for higher executive office who, while they have given proof of distinguished ability by sufficiently long service, are still comparatively young, and possess that bodily activity which is a SINE QUD NON for such employment. Every appointment of the kind must be based wholly upon fitness and merit, seniority being regarded only when the claims of two or more officers who are equally fit come into competition. Nor does the Governor-General in Council intend that selection should be less absolute, or more restricted to the higher grades of the Provincial Service, in the case of Judicial appointments. It has been too much the custom to regard promotion from grade to grade of the Subordinate Executive and Judicial Services as a mere matter of seniority; and it should be made publicly known that every Government and Administration reserves liberty to make promotions in these grades without regard to seniority.

9. In Appendix A attached to this Resolution will be found an example of the form in which the Government of India think that the list of appointments open to the Provincial Service should be published by the Local Government. Each Local Government should frame and issue its list accordingly. In the Quarterly Provincial Civil List this form should, with the omission of the last paragraph, be prefixed to that division of the list which exhibits the appointments held by members of the Provincial Service. In lieu of the last paragraph a note should be entered in the list of subordinate offices, against each grade to which additions have been made, referring to the notification, and stating that "To this grade appointments have been added as representing the same number of appointments of now treated as open to the Civil Service."

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10. The Government of India recently directed that each Statutory Civilian appointed before the close of 1889 might be called upon to choose whether he would retain his present position, or be transferred to the Provincial Service with an acknowledgment of his preferential claims to promotion to scheduled appointments before other members of the Provincial Service. As regards Bengal, Madras, the North-West Provinces, and Central Provinces, only one Statutory Civilian has elected to enter the Progincial Service. In Bombay and the Punjab they have not yet made their election. But as it is not improbable that some obscurity may still remain in the minds of the officers who were called upon to make their election, in regard to the advantages and disadvantages to them of the transfer, a further opportunity ought to be afforded these gentlemen of reconsidering the decision at which they have provisionally arrived. The Governor-General in Council will address Local Governments and Administrations again on this subject in a separate communication.

11. The present Uncovenanted Service, Leave and Pension Rules, or, in other words, the provisions of Part III, Chapter XIV, of the Civil Service Regulations, regarding leave, and of Part IV, Chapters XV to XIX, regarding pension, will be applied to the Provincial Service. But the present Statutory Civilians, whether they enter that service or not, will continue to be governed by the Leave and Pension Rules now applicable to them.

12. After considering, the suggestions made by the Local Governments and Administrations, the Governor-General in Council has prepared a revised draft of rules for the appointment of Natives of India to offices reserved under the Statute of 1861, which will be submitted in due course for the sanction of the

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Secretary of State for India in Council, and if approved by him will be published for general information.

13. As regards the rules for admission to the Provincial Service in each province and the precise place where the line should be drawn between the Provincial and Subordinate Services the Government of India propose to address the Local Governments and Administrations separately, as there are great differences in the circumstances of the several provinces and the classes from which the local officials must be drawn.

* * *

Order--Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to Local Governments and Administrations, and that it be published in the GAZETTE of INDIA for general information.

/True Extract/

(signed) C.J. LYALL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

* * * * * * * * *

G.O. No. 507, dated 25th July, 1892. (July to December). Public.

G O V E R N M E N T O F M A D R A S.

Public Department.

READ--the following paper:-

From C.J. LYALL, Esq., C.I.E., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department (Establishment), to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, dated Simla, 24th June 1892, No. 297.

With Reference to the correspondence ending with your letter No. 484 (Public), dated the 19th June 1891, I am directed to forward, for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council, a copy of the despatches marginally noted containing the recommendations of the Government of India and the orders of Her Majesty's Secretary of State of the question of the future strength and recruitment of the Civil Service of India.

Despatch to Secretary of State No. 14 (Public), dated the 24th February 1892, and appended schedule.

Despatch from Secretary of State, No. 38, (Public), dated 5th May ~~1892~~ 1892.

2. I am to add that the Governor-General in Council has decided to transfer from the cadre of the Bombay to that of the Madras Presidency one of the posts under the Government of India for which the Madras Government will in future be expected to provide officers. With this alteration the total number of appointments under the head of posts under the Government of India in Madras and Bombay will be 6 and 7 respectively, the total cadre posts 117 and 126, and the strength of service required 161 and 174.

* * * * * ** * *

ENCLOSURES.

Despatch from the Government of India, Home Department (Public), to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, dated Calcutta, 24th February 1892, No. 14.

We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch No. 19, dated the 29th January 1891, in which, while agreeing generally to the proposals contained in our Public despatch No. 41, dated the 22nd July 1890, in regard to the future strength and recruitment of the Indian Civil Service, your Lordship suggested the possibility of making a reduction in the number of offices under the head "General" included in the cadre of each Province. We referred your suggestion to Local Governments and Administrations and requested them to consider whether it would be possible to adopt it, and, if so, to what extent.

2. We now enclose, for your information, the replies received to our reference. Your Lordship will observe that the Governments of Madras, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab, and the Chief Commissioner of Burma urge that no reduction can be made. We agree with the conclusions arrived at by them, but the following slight alterations require to be made in the cadre for these Provinces as detailed in the schedule attached to our despatch of the 22nd July 1890. We have decided to remove the post of Deputy Conservator of Forests from the list in Madras, but we think that the office of Registrar of the High Court should ordinarly be filled by a member of the Indian Civil Service, and and we have therefore included it so that no change has been made in the number of "general appointments" in the Madras Presidency...

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7. A revised schedule embodying all the additions and

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alterations above referred to . . . is enclosed.

8. In conclusion, we desire to refer to the caution conveyed in paragraph 4 of your Lordship's despatch under acknowledgment that it is expedient to avoid any increase in the strength of the Civil Service not absolutely necessary to enable it to fill the offices which no agency is, in present circumstances, equally fit to hold. We are as much impressed as your Lordship with the necessity of procuring from England only as many Indian Civilians as are absolutely necessary to hold the offices which no other agency is in our opinion fit to fill, and we would bring to your notice the fact that a number of the offices for which the officers referred to in this despatch and our despatch of the 22nd July 1890 would be required will eventually be opened to the Provincial Service. When the posts which Local Governments have proposed to eventually open to the Provincial Service have been thrown open to it, the results will approximately be as shown in the following figures to the different provinces:-

Name of Province	Cadre posts within Provinces to be held by Indian Civilians & Military Officers.	Strength of Service of Indian Civilians and Military Officers.	Number of population to each cadre post to be held by Indian Civilians or Military officers.
Madras...	96	132	370,744
Bombay...	101	139	186,404
Bengal...	144	199	492,425
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	142	196	330,500
Punjab...	99	137	210,171
Burma	90	124	83,937
Central Provinces...	46	63	234,236
Assam...	32	44	169,505

We trust that these figures will satisfy your Lordship that the proposals which we now make do not involve the maintenance

Schedule referred to in paragraph 7 of Public Despatch No.14, dated the 24th February 1892.

* * * * *

MADRAS

	Sanctioned in 1881.	Proposed now
*Administration...	11	13
High Court	2	2
District and Sessions Judge ...	21	20
Heads of districts	27	22
Sub-Divisional officers, Sub-Collectors, Head Assistant and Assistant Collectors ...	38	42
@General	14	12
	113	111
Posts under the Government of India for which members of the Indian Civil Service attached to the Madras Presidency will be required ...	3	5
Total cadre posts	116	116
Strength of service required---	163	160

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*Members of Council	2
Secretaries	2
Under Secretaries	2
Assistant Secretary	1
Members, Board of Revenue	4
Secretaries, Board of Revenue ...	2
@Deputy Commissioners, Salt Revenue	2
Deputy Commissioner, Revenue Settlement.	
Resident, Travancore and Cochin.	
Assistant -do-	
Director of Public Instruction	
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.	
Inspector-General of Police.	
Inspector-General of Jails	
Registrar, High Court.	
Reserve	2

* * * * *

Despatch from the Right Honorable Lord CROSS, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Most Honorable the Governor-General of India in Council, dated India Office, London, 5th May 1892, No.38 (Public).

Civil Service of India--its Strength and recruitment.

I have considered in Council your letter, No.14, Public, dated 24th February last, in which, with regard to the question of the future strength and recruitment of the Civil Service of India, your Excellency in Council informs me that, so far from being able to reduce the number of offices included in the cadre of any province (as suggested in my despatch No.19, dated 29th January 1891), you think it is necessary to increase the total number by no less than 16.

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2. In the face of the strongly expressed opinion of your Government that the proposals now made do not involve the maintenance of the Civil Service of India at a strength not justified by the exigencies of the administration, I am not prepared to withhold the sanction for which you ask. There are, however, two points with reference to which I shall be glad if your Excellency in Council will revise your proposals for Bombay:-

The office of Chief Presidency Magistrate is not included in the cadre for either Madras or Bengal, and I do not understand why it should appear in that for Bombay. Its ommission would not preclude the appointment of a member of the Indian Civil Service to the office if such an appointment appeared to be called for in the interests of the public service. Similar remarks apply to the office of Inspector-General of Jails and Registration

Comparing the Bombay cadre with the Madras Cadre, it is evident that the former is framed in some respects on a more liberal scale than the latter. In particular the proportion of "Poøsts under the Government of India," for which provision is made in Madras, is much smaller than in Bombay. In connection with this latter point, I have reason to believe that the small extent to which for many years past members of the Madras Civil Service have been employed in posts under the Government of India has been regarded as a grievance by the Civil Servants in that Presidency. I commend the subject to the consideration of Your Excellency's Government.

3. Having thus directed the attention of your Government to these matters, I shall leave it to you to deal finally with them, and I accordingly now give my sanction to the proposals you have submitted subject to such alterations (by way of reduction) as you may on further consideratio n think fitfit to make.

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ORDER--dated 25th July 1892, No. 507, Public.

Recorded.

/True Extract/

J.F. PRICE
Chief Secretary.

* * * * * * * * * *

Exd. C.A. MUNISAWMY.

Civil Service of India.

Recording letter from the Government os India forwarding for information, with remarks, copy of despatches containing the recommendation of that Government and the orders of the Secretary of State on the question of the future strength and recruitment of the---

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G.O. No. 583, dated 24th August 1892.

Statutory Civilians and Provincial Civil Service. communicating to the Statutory Civilians concerned extracts from the letters of the Government of India with request that they will report whether they desire to reconsider their former decisions as to retaining their present positions.

G.O. Nos. 875/876, dated 16th December, 1892 .

Provincial S ervice.

Directing that a letter be addressed to the Government of India forwarding replies of Statutory Civilians in the presidency who have been requested to reconsider their former decisions in regard to retaining their present positions together with draft rules for regulating admission into the service, and requesting early orders on certain proposals.

pp. 1 6 to 2 1.

APPENDIX B

(To Letter, dated 16th December 1892, No. 876, Public)

Fort St. George, January 18, 1892.

RULES FOR ADMISSION TO THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

The following Notification is published for general information:-

1. No person shall be eligible for appointment to posts carrying a salaray of Rs. 15 PER MENSEM and upwards and classed as "superior" under the provisions of the Civil Service Regulations who--

(1) is not a graduate of a University in the British Empire;

(2) has not passed the First in Arts examination of the Madras University.

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(3Ø) is not a "passed candidate" in the Upper Secondary examination; or

(4) has not passed the Matriculation examination of the London University.

Note:- (1) After the 31st December 1893, Graduate and ' F.A. candidates must pass, if Natives, the Translation Test in Branch I, or if Europeans or Eurasians, the Translation Test in Branch II, section B, of the Upper Secondary examination, before they can be admitted to any such appointments.

(2) (a) Persons who passed the Matrifulation examination before the 31st December 1890, and also the Handwriting Test;

(b) persons who passed before that date the Middle School examination in the first class; and

(c) candidates who have passed the General Test;

may be appointed to posts carrying a salary of Rs. 15 and upwards in the superior service of Government till the 31st December 1893, after which date this concession shall be considered as withdrawn.

(3) Persons not being Natives of India shall not be appointed to posts open to such unless they are qualified under Art.1 supra or have passed some Public examination in the British Empire such as the Oxford or Cambridge Senior Local Examination or satisfy this Government that they have received an education at least up to the standard of the Upper Secondary examination.

2. Exceptions:- The restrictions as regards the appointments falling under paragraph 1 shall not apply to appointments in such departments or districts as may, by an order of His Excellency the Governor in Council, be exempted temporarily from

their operation. Such cases shall be governed by the special rules that may, from time to time, be prescribed by notification in the Gazette.

The appointments that are at present exempted from the effect of the restrictions referred to above and the special rules which govern them are the following:-

(1) Upper Subordinates of the Public Works Department.

The general education test in the case of these officers is the Matriculation examination of the Madras or other Indian Universities or the Upper Secondary examination.

(2) Draftsman and Surveyors.

The general education qualification required of these officers is the Middle School or the Lower Secondary examination.

(3) Hospital Assistants in the Medical Department.

The general education qualification of candidates for admission to the Junior (Hospital Assistant) department of the Medical College will be the Middle School or the Lower Secondary examination till the 1st January 1895 in the case of those from the Northern Circars and the Ceded Districts, and till the 1st January 1893 in the case of others. On an after these dates, respectively, a pass in the compulsory subjects of the Upper Secondary examination will be exacted as a condition of admission.

(4) Sub-Assistant Inspectresses in the Educational Department.

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The standard of general education required of candidates for the posts of Sub-Assistant Inspectress is the Matriculation or the Upper Secondary examination.

3. On and after the 1st Aprial 1891, in order to be appointed to an appointment on a salary less than Rs. 15 per mensum, but classed as "superior" under the provisions of the Civil Service Regulations, and (b) on and after the 1st January 1894, to be eligible for all "inferior" appointments specified in column I of the Schedule appended to the Notification dated 25th June 1891, a candidate must have passed--

(1) the Matriculation examination, of
(2) the General Test, or
(3) the Middle S chool examination, or
(4) the Lower Secondary examination, or
(5) the Special Primary examination, or
(6) the Primary School examination, or
(7) the Fifth or Sixth Standard examination when such have been conducted by a Government Board of Examiners, or

(8) he must hold either an Upper Primary certificate granted before 1st December 1889 or a certificate granted by the Inspector of Schools of a Circle before 31st December 1889 to the effect that he has passed according to Standard IV in Reading, Writing and Arithemetic, and in any two optional subjects.

4. EXCEPTIONS:--(1) The rules in paragraph 3 do not extend to the scheduled districts in Ganjam, Visagapatam and Godavari.

(2) Collectors may, with the sanction of the Board of Revenue, exempt any village officer or village establishment from

the operation of the rules in this paragraph till the 1st April 1895.

(3) The offices in "Superior" service which are specially mentioned in column II of the Schedule appended to the Notification dated 25th June 1891, are also exempted from the rules contained in paragraph 3.

5. As regards persons admitted to the Public Service under the Upper Secondary examination--

A. (1) in the departments under the control of the Commissioners of Land Revenue, the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture, the Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue, and the Superintendent of Revenue Survey, candidates for promotion to, or confirmation in, posts for which those tests are prescribed, must pass in Subject No. 3 'Mensuration), or No. 9 (Surveying and Levelling) of the Government Higher Examinations in Science, Art, Industries and Commerce;

(ii) in the Forest Department, candidates for promotion to, or confirmation in, the posts of Forester and Forest Ranger, must pass in Forestry, Subject No. 34 of the Government Higher Examination in Science, Art, Industries and Commerce.

B. Subject to such conditions as are attached, "passed candidates" seeking employment in the departments herein undermentioned shall be allowed the following concessions:-

(i) First, as regards the Vernaculars, they shall be exempted from passing--

(a) In the Salt Department,--Test E, Linguistic, of the Saltests, except section ii.

(b) In the Forest Department,--the Lower language test fixed in paragraphs 38 and 54 of the Forest Code.

(c) In the Education Department,--the Compulsory test prescribed in Notification dated September 1886, if the candidates are Europeans or Eurasians, and have passed in Section A of Branch II in one or two languages, as the case may be.

(ii) Secondly, as regards Special or Technical subjects--

(a) Candidates in the Salt department who have passed in Optional Subjects, 3,8 or 9, and in the Forest Department in Optional Subject 9, Surveying, of the Government Higher Examinations in Science, Art, Industries and Commerce, shall be exempted from passing the lower standard tests in the same subjects now required in the codes of these departments.

(b) "Passed candidates" shall not be required to pass the Special Translation Test, Lower Grade, to qualify for any appointment for which such test may be prescribed, if the language concerned is the vernacular in which they passed in Translation under Branch I, nor shall they be required to pass in the Book-keeping portion of the Special Account Test, if Book-keeping is one of the optional subjects in which they have passed under this notification.

6. Subject to the following limitations, all classes of candidates included in paragraph 1 SUPRA and in not (2) to that paragraph shall be entitled to appear for the Special Tests conducted by the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service examinations.

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The limitations are--

(1) That until 31st December 1893 only graduates of Universities in the British Empire, and candidates who have passed the First in Arts examination of the Madras University, shall be admitted to Test iii, A, Revenue, Higher Grade.

(2) That after the said date only graduates of Universities in the British Empire shall be admitted to Test iii, A, Revenue, Higher Grade.

(3) That after the said date only graduates and candidates who have passed the First in Arts examination of the Madras University shall be admitted to Judicial Tests ii, A and ii,B, Criminal, Higher and Lower Grade.

(4) That only graduates and candidates who have passed the First in Arts examination of the Madras University shall be admitted to the test for Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, but in the case of Sub-Assistant Inspectresses "passed candidates" in the Upper Secondary examination and matriculates may be admitted to this test.

(Signed) J.F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

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APPENDIX C.

(to letter, dated 16th December 1892, No. 876, Public).

RULES FOR ADMISSION TO THE PROVINCIAL SERVICE.

The following appointments, to fill which members of the ~~Smxmk Sg~~ Civil Service of India have hitherto been recruited, are open to members of the Provincial Service subject to the rules for

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the time being in force under 33 Vic., Cap. 3, Sec. 6:-

District and Sessions Judges (4)	1st Grade ..	1,600
Collectors and Magistrates of Districts (2)	2nd Grade	1,200
Secretary to the Board of Revenue (1)		1,000
Under Secretary to Government (1)		700
*Deputy Magistrates and Collectors, 1st Grade (Corresponding to Sub-Collectors) (2)		700
*Depgty Magistrates and Collectors, 3rd Grade (corresponding to Head Assistant Collector, and Magistrate) (4)		500
*Deputy Magistrate and Collector, 5th Grade (Corresponding to passed Assistant Collector) (1)		300

The Provincial Service shall consist of two branches --(1) Executige, (2) Judicial---and shall include the following appointments:-

(A = Executive. B--Judicial).

I	Rs.
B. Subordinate Judges (3)	800
II.	
A. Deputy Magistrates and Collectors (1)	700
III.	
B. Subordinate Judges (5)	650
IV.	
A. Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors(5)	600
V.	
A. Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors(11)	500

	Rs.
B. Subordinate Judges (6)	500

(A = Executive. B = Judicial)

VI.

A. Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors (22)	400
B. District Munsifs (30)	400

VII

A. Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors (16)	300
B. District Munsifs (30)	300

VIII.

A. Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors (11)	250
B. District Munsifs (30)	250

IX.

B. District Munsifs (24)	200

Officers holding Ungraded Appointments.

	~~Rxx~~	Rs.
Chief Assistant, Chief Secretariat		600
First Assistant, Revenue Secretariat		600
" " Public Works Secretariat		600
" " Military Secretariat		500
" " Board of Revenue (Land Revenue)		500
Assistant Local and Municipal Department		500
First Assistant, Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement)		400
Second and Third Presidency Magistrates (2)		350
Second Assistant, Chief Secretariat		350
Registrar, Revenue Secretariat		350
Second Assistant, Public Works Secretariat		300

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	Rs.
Second Assistant, Board of Revenue (Land Revenue)	300
Registrar, Board of Revenue	300
Second Assistant, Military Secretariat	250
Second Assistant, Board of Revenue (Settlement)	*250

*Note:- These appointments are subject to the claims of officers in the Indian Civil Service appointed before 1880. If no fit and competent member of the Provincial Service is available, or if the prependerant administrative needs of the Province require it, an Indian Civil Servant may be appointed to any of these appointments or to any of the 11 appointments of Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors in Grade VIII.

II. Recruitment for the appointment of Deputy Collectors shall be effected for the next seven years, as hitherto, mainly by selection, chiefly from the Subordinate Service, of persons who have passed the examinations prescribed for those posts. To provide, however, for the 15 scheduled appointments declared open to the Provincial Service in Government of India Home Department Resolution, of 21st April 1892, No. 9 Public, 1342--52, one appointment which will be annually added to the present sanctioned scale of Deputy Collectors shall be thrown open in each of the next seven years to candidates selected by competitive examination. At the end of this period two-thirds of the vacancies in the whole list will be annually filled by similar competitions, the remaining one-third being reserved for appointment by selection from the Subordinate Service and from persons, whether in the service of Government or not, or proved merit and ability.

Provided that, if in any one year there are only two

vacancies, one shall be filled by competition and the other by selection.

III. The appointments of Sub-Judges shall be made entirely by selection, but only Barristers, Advocates, High Court Vakils and District Munsifs shall be eligible for these posts.

IV. The appointment of District Munsifs lies, under Act III of 1873, in the hands of the High Court, the qualifications required being regulated by rules made by the Honorable the Judges subject to the approval of Government. The latest rules as published on page 260 of the FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE, Part I, dated 14th April 1885, limit the choice to--

(i) Advocates, Vakils and Attorneys of the High Court and persons duly qualified for admission as Advocates, Vakils and Attorneys of the High Court;

(ii) Persons who have obtained the degree of Bachelor of Laws at one of the Universities of Madras, Calcutta or Bombay;

(iii) Persons who have ~~obtained the degree of Bachelor of Laws at~~ passed the First-grade Pleadership examination.

V. The appointments of Presidency Magistrates and the ungraded appointments mentioned in rule I shall be filled by selection.

VI. Every candidate for appointment by recruitment must furnish satisfactory evidence--

(a) Øthat he is not over 25 years, except in the case of

(17)

Barristers, Advocates, or Pleaders appointed to the Judicial branch otherwise than by competition. In these excepted cases Article 63 of the Civil Service Regulations fixes the maximum age at 30;

(b) that he fulfils the conditions prescribed in Rule I of Notification No.11 published on page 92 of the FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE, Part I, dated 19th January 1892--Rules for admission to the Public Service;

(c) that he is of sound health, good physique, and active habits; and

(d) that he is of good character.

VII. Every person appointed to the Provincial Service by recruitment shall be subject to probation for a period of two years, within which he shall be expected to complete the vernacular and ~~tx~~ other tests prescribed for the appointment which he may hold. During this period his appointment shall be probationary only, unless in special cases the Government declares such probation to be unnecessary.

VIII. The subjects of Native Princes in alliance with Her Majesty shall be eligible for appointment to the Provincial Service provided they are qualified in other respects.

IX. Recent residence of at least three years in the Presidency shall in all cases be an essential condition of admission, and no Barrister, Advocate or Pleader shall be appointed as such unless he has been at least 3 years practising his profession in India.

X. Europeans who are not Natives of India shall be eligible, if qualified by the above conditions, for appointment to the Provincial Service with the sanction of the Secretary of State.

XI. No member of the Provincial Service shall be dismissed other wise than on the result of a judicial or formal departmental inquiry.

XII. Government reserves to itself the right to make promotions to the superior grades of the Provincial Service carrying salaries of Rs. 500 per mensem and above without reference to any claim of seniority.

XIII. The following are the regulations in regard to the competitive examination referred to in Rule II SUPRA:-

1. The examination shall be held at the Presidency College, Madras, on such date or dates as the Government may, from time to time, direct.

2. No person shall be deemed qualified to compete who cannot produce certificates showing--

(a) that his age will be under 25 and over 20 years on the day preceding that fixed for the examination;

(b) that he has graduated in arts in the Madras University in either the first or second class under the system in force prior to 1886-87, or has taken a first class in either the Language, Optional, or Science branch at examinations held since

that date, or has proceeded to the M.A. degree;

(c) that he is physically fit for Government service and is free from any organic disease or constitutional affection and has been vaccinated or has had small-pox,--evidence on this point being supported by a certificate from a gazetted medical officer;

(d) that he is of good moral character,--evidence on this point being supported by a statement of the places at which at which he has been educated, together with certificates of good conduct from the last two of these.

3. Applications, with the certificates required under Rule 2 and information as to place of birth and caste, should be submitted to as to reach the Chief Secretary to Government not later than three months prior to the examination.

4. Applicants will be required to appear before a Medical Board to be assembled by the Surgeon-General at such place and on such date as Government may direct.

5. The Board shall reject all candidates not possessed of exceptionally good physique and not specially fitted for the active duties of a Revenue officer.

6. The following will be the scheme of the examination:-

Compulsory Subjects.

	Time	paper	viva-voce
i. Essay on a politico-economic subject	4 hours	200	50
ii. English and Indian History, showing			

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	Time	Paper	viva-voce
the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries--one paper	3 hours	150	50
iii. English Literature--one paper	3 hours	150	50
iv. English Language-- one paper	3 hours	150	50
		650	200
		850	

Optional Subjects according to the B.A. Course of the Madras University.

Branch I:--	Number of papers	Time	Marks.
Mathematics	2	3 hours each	450

	Number of papers	Time	Marks	Viva-voce
1. Exxmperimental Physics and Inogganic Chemistry... and	1	2 hours	100	
2. (a) Mixed Mathematics and Advanced Physics	1	4 hours	250	
(b) Chemistry, Theoretical or Practical	1	4 hours	250	
			350	100
Branch iii.				
1. General Biology	1	2 hours	100	100
2. Zoology	1	4 hours	250	
Branch iv.				
1. Physiology and Psychology	1	3 hours	175	100
2. Ethics and Logic	1	3 hours	175	100
			350	100
Branch v.				
1. Ancient Institutions and English.	1	3 hours	175	100
2. History of Great Britain from 1603 and Politican Economy	1	3 hours	175	
			350	100

Grand Total of Marks 1,[illegible]

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N.B.--No candidate will be allowed to take up more than one optional subject.

7. The examination shall be conducted by a Board consisting of the Director of Public Instructions as President, three Members, and a Secretary, assisted by special Examiners in the Optional branches. The Members and Secretary shall be nominated by Government.

8. Each paper in the compulsory subjects shall be drawn up by two members of the Board to be appointed by the President, and shall be finally accepted by the Board. Answer-papers will be valued in the first instance by the examining members, but the valuation shall be accepted by the whole Board in Session or Council.

9. The papers set in the optional branches shall be submitted to the Boards for approval, Answer-papers will be valued, by the respective Examiners, the valuation being subject to acceptation by the Board, which is empowered to make a percentage deduction from the total marks awarded for any branch on being satisfied, after communication with the Examiners concerned, that the marking has been on too liberal a scale as compared with other branches.

10. The VIVA VOCE examinations in each of the compulsory subjects shall be conducted by the President and at least two members of the Board, and in the optional subjects by the Chairman or a member of the Board deputed by him and all the Examiners appointed for the branch.

11. No marks shall be allowed for a paper in which a candidate does not obtain one-third of the total marks assigned to it.

12. In the compulsory subjects, style, accuracy of expression and command of language generally will be taken into consideration when assigning marks.

13. The questions in the various papers will be expressly framed to test the wide knowledge and culture to be expected from a Universityman, and not merely an accurate acquaintance with facts or sets of facts, names, dates and the opinions of authorities.

14. The candidate or candidates who obtain the highest places in the list will be selected.

XIV. Deputy Collectors are required to pass the following tests:-

(i) Before appointment:

(1) Revenue Higher, including Account Code.

(2) Criminal Higher.

(3) Translation Lower.

Note: Bachelors of Arts of the Madras University whose optional language in the B.A. ~~Dxxq~~ Degree Examination was the vernacular of the district in which they seek employment are exempt from this test.

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(4) Precis Writing, Higher.

Note:- Graduates of an English or Indian University are exempt from this test.

Full particulars regarding the above tests will be found under Tests II-A, III-A, VII-B and VIII-A in the appendix to Board's Standing Order, No. 251.

(ii) After appointment:

(5) The compulsory vernacular test in two languages.

The following is the test:-

1. Reading aloud fluently, and constructing with readiness and accuracy, not less than an octavo page of the undermentioned works:-

In Tamil	1. The first three books of Panchatantram. 2. The whole of Verada Parvam(pro
In Telugu	1. Panchatantram 2. Vemana Verses contained in Telugu Selections.
In Canarese	1. Panchatantram. 2. Bhagavat Gita.
In Malayalam	1. Vetala Charitram 2. Keralapazhama. 3. Keralolpati, first half.
In Uriya	1. Hitopadesha. 2. Batris Singhasana. 3. Ramayana, Sundara Kanda.

ii Translating in writing into English, with accuracy, a passage from some tolerably difficult work, not being a text-book.

iii. Translating in writing, with accuracy of grammar and idiom, into the language in which the examination is held, an English paper of somewhat difficult style relating exclusively to Indian subjects, and, as far as possible, bearing upon questions connected with the department to which the officer belongs.

iv. Translating in like manner a paper of English sentences.

v. Reading aloud fluently, and translating correctly and readily, two or three manuscripts written in the language in which the examination is held, in a plain, running, office hand.

vi. Conversing with the examiners, or with natives of India, on such subjects proposed by them as are calculated to test colloquial facility, both as regards scholar like expression and knowledge of terms and phrases as commonly used by the poorer and uneducated classes.

The vernacular examination is conducted by the Board of Examiners and is held half-yearly at Madras on the 3rd Wednesday of January and on the 3rd Monday of July, or at such time as the Board of Examiners may direct. Officers are required to pass the test within a year from the date of the half.yearly examination next succeding their appointment, and additional year being allowed to those who have to pass in two languages. An officer failing to pass the examination within the prescribed time has to vacate his appointment in the grade unless the period is specially extended by Government.

XV. European and Eurasian Subordinate Judges and

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District Munsifs are required to pass, in the language of the district in which they are employed, the second-class test specified in notification, No. on page of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 11th November 1879.

The following is the test:-

1. Reading fluently and construing with readiness and accuracy not less than an ordinary page of:-

In Tamil	...	Kathamanjeri
In Telugu	...	Morris' Selections, excluding Vemana Verses
In Canarese	...	1. Selections, New Edition. 2. Kathamanjeri.
In Malayalam	...	1. Pathamala, Part I, pages to 72 inclusive 2. Panchatantram,

ii. Translating accurately and with idiom and Grammar not less than half an ordinary English into the language of examination

iii. Translating from English into examination a paper of short sentences, the great fessional subjects. The sentences must be render and idiomatically.

iv. Reading manuscripts in the language of examination and translating readily and accurately.

v. Conversing with natives with fluency and with such correctness of pronunciation, grammar and idiom as to be at once intelligible, and in like manner to understand

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